00083540

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 17 February, 2016

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS TORONTO U.C.

THE CANADAS IN 1841.

3103

BY

SIR RICHARD H. BONNYCASTLE,

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROYAL ENGINEERS, AND LIEUTENANT-COLONEL IN THE MILITIA OF UPPER CANADA.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

83540

FALLS OF NIAGARA.

wc7

LONDON:

HENRY COLBURN, PUBLISHER,

GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.

1842.

Dun/Can
83540

PRINTED BY WILLIAM WILCOCKSON, ROLLS BUILDINGS, FETTER LANE.

Dedicated

TO

THE BRAVE MILITIA

OF

THE MIDLAND, PRINCE EDWARD, VICTORIA,

AND

EASTERN DISTRICTS

OF

UPPER CANADA,

BY

THEIR AFFECTIONATE FRIEND,

COMPANION IN ARMS, AND FORMER COMMANDER,

R. H. BONNYCASTLE.

PREFACE.

THE British Colonies in North America have advanced so rapidly during the last ten years, that those who have not had the advantage of viewing their progress, can scarcely credit the extent of their present power and importance; the British public will, therefore, naturally look with a favourable eye upon any work treating of their actual condition.

A long residence in Canada; several voyages across the Atlantic; the nature of the duties I had to perform, and the advantage of my official station, which obliged me at different times to visit nearly every part of the country, from the lonely shores of Labrador, Anticosti, and the Bay of Chaleurs, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to the far off solitudes of Lake Huron, of course afforded me opportunities, seldom to be otherwise

gained, of obtaining a knowledge of the immense territory embraced in these limits.

In the course of such extensive travels, I became acquainted with the people inhabiting that territory, from the resident of the city to the hard-working pioneers in the vast forests, and to the wandering and savage Indian.

Leisure to embody *all* the information thus gleaned has not, however, hitherto been afforded me; and even in undertaking to place before the public the present volumes, other avocations scarcely allow me time to prepare them for the press with that care which is so desirable in a work seeking to blend information with amusement.

I have not attempted any very methodical arrangement, but have divided the work into such chapters as the reader may take up separately, according as his taste and objects may dictate. I am not without hope, however, that the local as well as national connexion between the several subjects may give a continuous interest to the whole.

R. H. B.

CONTENTS

OF

THE FIRST VOLUME.

CHAPTER I.

THE VOYAGE.

Choice of a Vessel—Necessary Precautions—Period of Embarkation—A Contrast—Monotony—Curious Shell-fish—A Gale of Wind—A Messenger from the Gulph Stream—A Dolphin captured—Its Extraordinary Beauty—Vulgar Error concerning the dying Dolphin—Detailed Description of one—Squalls—The Banks of Newfoundland—Cod-fishing—Mother Carey's Chickens—A Shark—A narrow Escape—A Covey of young Whales—Aurora Borealis—Land Birds—First Sight of America—Tremendous Gale—Hawking at Sea—Extraordinary Phenomenon—Nearing Land—Pilot Boats—Estuary of the St. Lawrence—A Canadian Pilot—Singular Sunset—Milk-white Porpoises — Preserved Meats — The Falls of Montmorency—Indian Encampment—Quebec from the St. Lawrence . . . . . Page 1

CHAPTER II.

QUEBEC.

French Character of the Lower Town—Tin Spires and Roofs—Peculiar Situation of Quebec—The Scene of Wolfe's Glory—The Spot where he fell—The Fortifications—The Citadel—The Garrison—Public Buildings—Remarkable Localities—Provisions—Geological Character of the Rock of Quebec—Cape Diamond—Primitive Mountains of the St. Charles 44

CHAPTER III.

VOYAGE UP THE ST. LAWRENCE TO MONTREAL.

Steaming on the St. Lawrence—English Character of the Scenery—Continuous Village from Quebec to Montreal—The Richelieu Rapids—Military Post of Three Rivers—Lake St. Pierre—Sorel—Its present State and future Prospects—The Rideau Canal—The Rapid of St. Marie—Improvements in Steam Power—Art triumphant over Nature 60

CHAPTER IV.

MONTREAL.

First View of Montreal—Enchanting River Scenery—Character of the Great American Rivers—The Great Rapids—Montreal as a Place of Residence—The Harbour—Commercial Prospects of Montreal—Its Climate—Its Public Buildings—Its Inhabitants—Its Hotels—Mr. Molson, Projector of Steamboat Navigation on the St. Lawrence—Literary and Philosophical Societies of Montreal—Monastic Character of the French Public Seminaries—Schools for the Lower Orders—Mischiefs of Party-spirit 69

CHAPTER V.

JOURNEY FROM THE LOWER TO THE UPPER PROVINCE.

Departure from Montreal—French Diligence—Nature of the Scenery—La Chine—Bad Specimen of Steaming—The Cascades—Government Canal—Dangerous Night Journey—Sal-

mon-spearing by Torch-light—Lake St. Francis—Boundaries of the United States—A Tribe of Indians—The Long-leap Rapids—A Passage down them in a Canoe—Grandeur of the Scenery—Canadian Boatmen—Floating Population of the St. Lawrence—The Lumberers—Prescott—Ogdensburg—Horrors committed during the late Troubles—Battle with Brigands. 84

CHAPTER VI.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

Probable Origin of the Thousand Islands—Extraordinary Character of the Scenery—Sporting among the Islands—An Accident—Exploits of the celebrated Bill Johnson—The Mills of Gananoqui—Iron Ore—Marble Quarry—Approach to Kingston—Long Island—Fortification—The Garrison Hospital—Aspect of Kingston from the River—Tom Moore at Kingston—The Lover's Tree—Noble View from the Fortress 102

CHAPTER VII.

KINGSTON.

Origin of Kingston—Magnificent View from the Upper Town—Stockade and Block-houses—American Hatred of Trees—Government Works—Commercial Prospects of Kingston—Principal Streets—Curious Wooden Bridge—Commanding Commercial Position of Kingston—Mistake of Emigrants—The new Fortifications—The Key of the St. Lawrence—The Penitentiary—The Silent System—Crime in Canada—Temperance Societies—Their Origin and Results—Popular Mistakes on this point 115

CHAPTER VIII.

VOYAGE TO TORONTO ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Mistaken Notion of the American Lakes—Ontario unfathomable—Dr. Daubeny—Dangers of Lake Navigation—The Great Britain Steamer nearly lost—Singular Clay Bank—Toronto—Moore, the Poet—Charges and Arrangements of

the Steamers—American and English after-dinner Customs—Gentlemen the same all over the World—Mischief of Abusing the Americans—Mrs. Trollope's Misrepresentations—Yankee Dialect—Summer Travellers on Lake Ontario—Blunder of Miss Martineau 131

CHAPTER IX.

TORONTO.

Approach to Toronto—First Impressions on Landing—Inconvenience and Danger of the Pier—Improvements suggested—Singular History of Toronto—The Iroquois Indians—The Red Men of the Forest—Fatal Effects of Spirituous Liquors on the Indian—Origin of the Name of Toronto—French Fort—Description of the City—Immense Value of Land—Public Buildings—Residences of the Gentry—Houses of Parliament—The Roads—Brine Springs—Characteristic Anecdotes of the late War—Prices of Provisions in 1824, and in 1840—Frozen Provisions—Fishery—Game—Public Amusements—Society at Toronto—The Aristocracy—Servants—Wages of Labourers and Artizans—New Mode of heating Houses 145

CHAPTER X.

TORONTO, AS THE LATE CAPITAL OF UPPER CANADA.

Toronto before the Union—The Court of Chancery and other Courts of Justice—Government Officers—The Church, and various Religious Sects—Local Courts—The College of Upper Canada—Public Schools—Banks and Banking Companies—Commercial System—Price of Provisions and Luxuries—Mischievous Ostentation in the Style of Living—Official Incomes—Astonishing Increase in the Value of Land—The Canada Land Company 178

CHAPTER XI.

NIAGARA, OR NEWARK.

An Excursion across Ontario—Splendid Steam-ships—Foam of the Falls—American and British Forts—The Town of Niagara—Welland Canal—A Blunder—Professional Pre-

judices—Civil Engineering in Canada—System of giving False Estimates—A Bridge projected across the Niagara—A Board of Works necessary—The Docks and Maine Railway—Cheapness of Provisions at Niagara—Extraordinary Difference of Seasons at Niagara—Fruits and Vegetables of Upper Canada—Climate and Soil—Diary of a Winter at Kingston, Upper Canada—The Queenstown Falls of the St. Lawrence—The Hero, Brock—The Spot where he fell—Outrage committed on his Monument 192

CHAPTER XII.

FALLS OF NIAGARA.

Mrs. Jameson at the Falls of Niagara—Do they run upwards?—The German School—Its inordinate Expectations—The Falls from various points of view—How to approach them—The Horse-shoe Fall—The Rainbow Rock—The Cauldron—Freischutz Scene—The Great Fall—Projected Bridge across—an Eighth Wonder of the World—Descent of the Precipice—American Curiosity—Indescribable Grandeur of the View into the Cauldron—The Great Fall from the Sturgeon Rocks A Newfoundland Dog in the Falls—Singular Diving Bird—The Falls from above the Cauldron 218

CHAPTER XIII.

THE WHIRLPOOL OF THE NIAGARA.

The Whirlpool—The Devil's Cavern—The Rattlesnake's Den—Sir John Colborne—American Cupidity—Projected Pleasure City at Niagara—Influence *versus* Law—Timber in the Whirlpool—A Soldier sucked into the Vortex—Rattlesnakes—Angling in the Whirlpool—Singular overhanging Rock—The most splendid View of the Falls 241

CHAPTER XIV.

THE VOYAGE TO AMHURSTBURGH ON LAKE ERIE.

Inferiority of the American Falls—Immense Importance of the Welland Canal—A rival Plan—Chippewa, the Site of famous Battles—The cutting out of the Caroline by Captain Drew and his Companions—The Rebel Mackenzie—His Exploits

on Navy Island—Rout of the Rebels—Admirable Conduct of the Canadian Militia—Policy of Sir Francis Head—Rallying of the Farmers—Sir Allan M'Nabb—Village of Waterloo—Lake Erie—The Erie Canal—Its unparalleled Length—Fort Erie—Graves of Colonel Drummond and his Companions—Amhurstburgh—The Detroit—Beauty and Richness of the Country—Profusion of Game—Introduction of the British Pheasant—Colonel Prince—Settlement of the Huron Indians—The Great Huron 255

CHAPTER XV.

LAKE HURON—GODERICH.

The Huron Lake—Its Dimensions—Proceedings of the Canada Land Company—Goderich—Mr. Galt and Dr. Dunlop—Guelph—Roads through the Wilderness—The Progress of Colonization—Sir Francis Head and the Indians—The Islands of the Great Spirit—Excellent Results of colonizing this District—The Georgian Gulph—Singular Indian Vase—Proofs of a more civilized Race, now extinct. . . . 275

CHAPTER XVI.

PENETANGUESHENE, THE INDIANS, AND THE GIANT'S TOMB.

Naval Establishment on the Huron—Increase of Military Settlements—Romantic Story of two Brothers—Meeting with an Indian Tribe—Appropriate Scene of the Conference—The old Chief—Prowess of the young Warriors—Their Reverence for the British Flag—Grotesque Ornaments—Indian Mourning—A War Drama—Surprise of an American Officer by the Savages—A Chippewa Chief—Eastern Origin of the Indians—Sad Change in their Condition—The Giant's Tomb—Christian Islands—Sir John Colborne and the Indians—The Victims of Civilization 289

APPENDIX 313

ILLUSTRATIONS.

VOL. I.

Page

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO . . *Frontispiece.*
SKETCH MAP OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, TO ILLUSTRATE THE AUTHOR'S ROUTE . . *End of the volume.*

VIGNETTES.

THE FALLS OF NIAGARA . . . . . *Vignette Title.*
BEAUTIFUL SUNSET 33
VIEW OF KINGSTON 115

VOL. II.

WHITE TROUT RIVER, TRINITY COVE, LABRADOR COAST . . . . . *Frontispiece.*

VIGNETTES.

MISSION OF RESTIGOUCHE . . . . . *Vignette Title.*
THE FLIES AT TORONTO 53
INDIAN MISSION AT POINTE-A-LA-CROIX 147
THE PIERCED ROCK, IN THE BAY OF CHALEURS . . . 190
JANVRIN'S FISHING STATION, GASPE BAY 206
CAPE GASPE AND THE OLD WOMAN 237
ENTRANCE OF JUPITER RIVER, IN THE ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI 243
THE SEVEN ISLANDS 272

CANADA.

CHAPTER I.

THE VOYAGE.

Choice of a Vessel — Necessary Precautions — Period of Embarkation—A Contrast—Monotony—Curious Shell-fish —A Gale of Wind—A Messenger from the Gulph Stream —A Dolphin captured—Its extraordinary Beauty—Vulgar Error concerning the dying Dolphin—Detailed Description of one — Squalls — The Banks of Newfoundland — Cod-fishing — Mother Carey's Chickens—A Shark—A narrow Escape—A Covey of young Whales—Aurora Borealis—Land Birds—First Sight of America—Tremendous Gale—Hawking at Sea — Extraordinary Phenomenon—Nearing Land—Pilot Boats — Estuary of the St. Lawrence—A Canadian Pilot—Singular Sunset—Milk-white Porpoises—Preserved Meats — The Falls of Montmorency — Indian Encampment—Quebec from the St. Lawrence.

ALTHOUGH voyages across the Atlantic present in general few incidents the relation of which can interest the general reader, yet, when it is remembered that the tide of

emigration flows again with increased vigour towards the Canadian shores, amusement, as well as information, may perhaps be afforded to those about to undertake the painful task of quitting the home of their fathers, by my offering some faint sketches of such an undertaking.

I have embarked at different times from different ports, but shall select for description my last voyage out from the London Docks.

Those going out to Canada, or any of the British American colonies, should always attend to the following circumstances, where their means do not permit them to make the voyage either by New York or Halifax, in steam or packet-vessels.

First of all, inquire what class the vessel is rated in upon Lloyd's books, and take care not to be deceived by having AE. 1, printed or written on her placard in such a manner as to make the second letter E almost invisible; a trick frequently performed. A. 1, is a first class vessel, as to security in insurance lists. AE. 1, is an old ship, which may,

however, be perfectly seaworthy; and by making minute inquiries, this is easily ascertained. Timber ships go to Quebec usually in ballast, and are not always either the pleasantest or the safest description of transport: in fact, the laws require great amendment respecting the character, capabilities, and stowage of ships taking out passengers and emigrants.

After ascertaining the state and condition of the vessel you propose to embark in, inquire the character of the master who is to navigate her, as to sobriety, most particularly, and as to seamanship; whether he uses his passengers well, and whether he is provided by his owners with proper and wholesome sea-stores. Be also very careful, in making your bargain for the voyage, that he lays in a sufficient stock of fresh provision, poultry, pigs and sheep. If it is a large vessel, see how she is manned; for most of the traders are deficient in this particular, as well as in useful instruments: few use a chronometer; still fewer attend to the

advantages to be derived from the barometer; but a careful and experienced seaman, who has received a proper nautical education, will never neglect the latter.

Embark, if possible, in April or May, and not later than June; thus arriving in fine weather at your destination, by which you will be able to perform the inland voyage or journey, if going westward, and get settled before the severity of the winter's frosts commence.

Those who have never been at sea, or who have only made pleasure trips in vessels abounding with comforts and luxuries, can form very inadequate notions on the subject; whilst, on the other hand, an old traveller, accustomed to view the world as his home, however much he may dislike the dangers and discomforts of a long voyage, looks on things with a balanced mind, and weighing in equal scale delight and dole, suffers himself to be transported to his destination without morbidly fancying that Newgate, according to Dr. Johnson's notion, is

an infinitely preferable dwelling-place to the cabin of a vessel.

To an Englishman, however frequent may have been the calls of duty or of pleasure, which may have estranged him from his native land, when the actual certainty arrives of being about again to leave it for an uncertain and an indefinite period, there is something which calls forth most potently the natural melancholy of his temperament. To me, the song of the sailors, particularly the lengthened cadences of "top the boom," and "ho cheerly," appeared unusually affecting, following as it did, the adieus of dear and loving friends and relatives. Whilst sailing through the dangerous channels of the Estuary of the Thames, these thoughts had ample food for rumination. Here we passed within the ship's length of the solitary mast of a vessel buried beneath the waters; the sole visible testimonial of what had lately been a scene of agony and woe.

The final adieus of all parties on board were now made, as the ship lay to, off Deal,

on a spot where, many years before, I had made my first essay of the pleasures and penalties of a sailor's life. At that time I had, with a young and buoyant spirit, beheld its bosom covered with one of the mightiest navies that England, the mistress of the ocean, had ever gathered together to assert her rights. It was the expedition to the Scheldt. What a different scene was now presented to my observation! With the exception of our light vessel, and two or three outward bound merchantmen, the vast road of the Downs was one tract of tenantless water.

With a fine steady breeze and fair weather we continued our progress down the channel. Soon the lofty white cliffs of England and the pale shores of France faded from our sight: Dover, Calais, Plymouth, the Land's End, the Scilly Isles, all passed in distant view, and each in turn was the object of the most intense interest. The fleet of fishing-boats near Plymouth and along the Cornish shores, the numerous

merchant vessels wending their way to and from all parts of the world, moving monuments of the national feature and industry, were now to be suddenly exchanged for the pathless tracks of the silent ocean.

And now commenced that earnest search for novelty which invariably succeeds the first week of a landsman's voyage, when every eye is strained to find the sail that the seaman descries in the distant horizon; every ripple in the wave is marked to see if it is formed by some unknown monster of the deep. Now we become certain that we are really embarked on the wild sea, and that nothing but time and patience can extricate us from our prison. Now we begin to know each sailor's face; we visit the caboose, the cook, the carpenter, the mate; we descend into the hold; we listen to the sailor's song of an evening, as he sits surrounded by his comrades on the forecastle; and now we begin to ask the master and his mate the news of the voyage, the situation of the ship, and the state of the weather.

Day succeeds day, and night succeeds night, with the like occupations; and time seems to hang heavier and heavier in proportion as its load is in reality lessening.

In 16° of longitude, we observed masses of a jelly-like substance floating on the waters; and during the calms which prevailed, I obtained a portion of it, to which a beautiful purple shell of the *helix* tribe was attached: on its upper spiral two or three living small shells of the barnacle species, but much furrowed, were firmly fastened.

In 45° 30′ north latitude, and about 29° of west longitude, we first observed, during this voyage, the beautiful flying-fish. They were as large as a herring, and very numerous; which I think is uncommon in so high a latitude. During a high sea on the 17th August they came to us frequently.

We had until now fair and moderate weather; but on the night of the same day we were to experience some of the alarms and uneasinesses of an atlantic voyage. A

strong and heavy gale from the north came on, and carried away the bulwarks of the waist, split three sails, and caused us to ship a sea, which came down the companion ladder, and fairly washed a passenger out of his berth in the state-room. This gale, however, did not last very long; and as the damages to the vessel were not serious, it left us laughing at the wetting our companion had received.

On the 20th of August, in latitude 45° 10′, and longitude 33° 53′, I sent overboard a sealed bottle, to which a white flag was attached, with a weight below to make it float upright. It contained a brief statement of our situation in four languages,—English, French, Spanish, and Italian.

This day we caught a dolphin at the bow of the vessel with the grains. Its stomach was full of small and singularly-shaped fishes, as well as of the flying-fish, which appears to be its chief food, and amongst these was one of a beautiful bright blue colour. Nothing on a fine day can exceed

the beauty of the dolphin, as he plays and gambols about the ship. The green tinge of the transparent medium through which he is seen gives him the most gorgeous appearance, and the brilliancy of his colours, as reflected in the sunshine, it is impossible to describe.

On the 21st, we saw a number of these lively and beautiful fishes about the vessel, and caught another with a hook and line trailed astern. I witnessed the actual death on board the vessel of both these dolphins; and must observe, that the common notion of the beauty exhibited by the play of colours on the fish, when in the agonies of death, appears to be nearly as false as the mis-shapen monstrous form under which the ancients depicted it. There is certainly a great display of the swift passage of the different primitive colours into the secondary ones whilst the creature is struggling and heaving; but all this is perfectly natural, considering the variety of glorious tints with which its body is painted—the vividness of

which no pencil or human art could pourtray.

The following faint description is made from a drawing of the dolphin, carefully executed at the time I have just referred to. The body of it was two feet nine inches long, and perfectly straight; the back very slightly curved, and the upper jaw and nose coming down on the lower in a blunt sweep; the under jaw was projected a little (say two inches) beyond the upper, and was much sharper. From the pectoral fin, which is very small, to the caudal fin, the body of the fish gradually tapers away by a beautiful swelling curve, and the tail then branches out vertically into a long and pointed semi-lune, eleven inches in span. The dorsal fin reaches from the back of the head, above the eye, to very near the insertion of the tail, and is nearly as broad as half the vertical measure of the fish: it contained fifty-four spines, or ribs, which were about half an inch distant from each other. The ventral and thoracic fins are two in number; the

former, twelve inches in length, by one inch and a quarter of breadth, at the smaller end, has twenty-three small spines, or rays, and two large ones, and commences near the tail, and proceeds for nearly half the length of the belly, much dentated, when it suddenly drops away, by a backward curve, in two long spines. The thoracic fin is four inches and three-quarters long, and bends also back. The dolphin's eye is placed at about two-thirds of the distance from the termination of the dorsal fin on the head, and very forward near the lips: it is large, and has a red iris.

In its characters, this dolphin did not at all agree as to form of the head, colours, or disposition of the tail, with the species described in the *Regne Animale*. Its colours, generalized, were a dark but lively blue on the back, interspersed with magnificent spots of ultra-marine; next came a band, joining by imperceptible gradations with the former, of a dark, but clear sea-green, covered with the same eye-like spots; then another band,

or shade, of light and vivid sea-green, also similarly, but less frequently, spotted. The centres of the sides were painted with orange, red, and golden colours, intimately blended, and the belly passed into a cerulean blue and a brilliant white. Few maculæ occupy these last shades. The tail was a subdued white, with golden shades. The head was similarly coloured as the body, the bands continuing along it; but the beauty of the dorsal fin exceeds any attempt at description; the blue with which it was coloured was dark, and, at the same time, transparent. The other fins were of a lighter, but less lively blue; the mouth and lips of a pale white.

I have been particular in this description, because it appears to me that this beautiful fish has been hitherto inadequately examined. What could cause the ancients to transform its back into a chariot, is difficult to conceive. The dolphin certainly swims very swiftly; but Arion must have had a patent pair of wire breeches, if he could

stick on its spiny and straight back. As to the common story of the dolphin sometimes springing out of the sea so high as to fall on the deck, I entirely disbelieve it. We saw many in all kinds of weather, and none of them appeared to be inclined to pay the upper air a visit.

The dolphin is not inserted amongst the fishes usually reckoned as edible, in works treating of aliment; but it is sometimes eaten, though, according to the accounts of old seamen, not always with impunity.

In 34° west longitude, we began to observe great quantities of sea-weed, of singularly beautiful varieties; we also saw a live crab, about the size of the palm of the hand, float past on a mass of weed.

On the 23rd and 26th of August, we experienced heavy squalls, both during the day and the night, and accompanied by a deluge of rain. During the latter day, we saw a sail; and, as it seemed bearing down for us, we lay to and spoke the United States ship, Alexander, from the Havannah, bound

to Marseilles and Gibraltar. How this vessel came from such a southern port into so high a latitude, we could not discover. For the last three or four days, we had fallen in with large quantities of sea-weed, on which I caught several small nondescript fish.

On the 27th, we observed many flying-fishes; and now the sea-weed came in long lines, or masses, laying north and south. These lines were generally at equal distances from each other. This day we saw a large bird, with a long tail, flying very high.

On the 28th, we got into 44° 28′ north latitude, and supposed ourselves near the southern edge of the banks of Newfoundland. Soon after daylight, we observed a large shoal of albicores and flying-fish, with many of Mother Carey's chickens. Towards the evening, the colour of the water appeared so much altered, that the line was let down; but at one hundred and thirty fathoms there was no ground. We afterwards crossed a strong and noisy current, and

saw many boatswain-birds, and an immense shoal of small fish.

There was now a heavy swell; and after sunset two large grampuses came and played about under the bows of the vessel; and one afterwards visited us astern. There now appeared every indication of the banks, particularly as the birds were very numerous, and busily employed in fishing and crying about the ship. Cape Flyaway was distinct at sunset. At night a strong rippling passed the vessel, which was supposed to be either a current or one of those immense shoals of fish common in these latitudes. A grampus was again seen during the night.

On the 29th there was a pleasant breeze, but still an unpleasant swell, which, however, was a convincing proof that we were among the banks; and to confirm our conjectures, we discovered in the evening a schooner lying to, and engaged busily in the fishing. We now again sounded, and, to our great joy, had bottom at thirty-six fathoms, coarse gravel and broken shells.

On the 30th, at daylight, a scene occurred which is one of great interest during this transit. All hands turned out to fish, and before twelve o'clock we had hauled up by the deep lines twenty-one fine large cod and one enormous halibut (*pleuronectes hippoglossus*). The appearance of this monstrous flat-fish, as he rose up with the line, was singular. We caught two cod on one line; but altogether our fishery was not reckoned very successful. A rudder-fish followed us for some time, but we could not get it.

There were now many of Mother Carey's chickens; but they were difficult to shoot or catch. The vulgar notion of their appearance portending stormy weather seems to be erroneous, as in my recent voyage from New York to England and back again, I saw them almost every day, in a lower latitude. An immense shark also paid us a visit, attracted by the offal thrown over; but we tried in vain to make him better acquainted with us.

That beautiful and curious animal, the Portuguese man-of-war, of a bright purple colour, passed us to-day in full sail. It was very large, and I regretted our inability to obtain it, as I should have wished to have seen what species of nautilus it was; or rather, whether it really is of the nautilus family or not.

This day was a day of curiosities: the lines brought up with the cod some specimens of the granite-stones, or small boulders, which form the bed of the sea here; and attached to these small blocks were several singular animals.

On the 1st of September a pretty little miniature boat, painted red and completely rigged, passed by us, but as the sea ran high we could not get it aboard. At twelve o'clock sounded again, and at eighty fathoms had fine sand. In the middle of the night we had a perfect calm; but in a moment there came on one of those heavy squalls to which the Banks are subject, and took the

ship aback; a circumstance attended with considerable danger to a heavily loaded vessel, but most frequently occurring to merchantmen, the masters of which are, in general, owing to their want of hands, too careless about carrying sail, and will not take in a stitch of canvass during a calm.

After this squall we fortunately had a starlight night, but experienced a still more narrow escape. A high sea was running, and on a sudden the mate, whose watch it was, loudly called the master out of his bed, and told him that a ship coming before the wind, with all sail set, was running us down. The helmsman, in a fright, put the helm the wrong way, and the master had but just time himself to right the vessel, when the brig shot athwart our stern, so near that it almost touched us. The two masters congratulated each other on their escape. The fact was, I believe, that we had no light in our forecastle, a precaution which should always be taken at night in much traversed tracks.

On the 2nd, we passed through another strong rippling current, and saw a whale, or very large grampus, at a distance. We had seen few birds lately. At noon we were much pleased with seeing from seven to ten finners, or young whales, of a large size, sporting about close to the ship. They seemed perfectly at their ease, and remained a long while gambolling about, and showing their huge unwieldy forms through the medium of a light blue water. Their appearance was singularly picturesque, and excited much surprise to those of the passengers who had never been in high latitudes; I, however, had seen a much greater quantity in a smaller space, and had been present at the destruction of the almost incredible number of one hundred and twenty-three, in a small voe, or harbour, in Unst, an island of Shetland, whither they had been driven by a storm.

During this night, which was fine and clear, between ten and twelve, we first saw the aurora borealis. It arose in the north,

faintly at first, but became more brilliant as the night advanced.

On this day (the 3rd) the sea was of a dark green, and full of the lines of currents already noticed; which may, perhaps, be accounted for by the deep channels or furrows between the various branches of the great banks, themselves very high submarine mountains. After twelve this day the sea became much darker in colour. The master saw four or five small land birds fly past, and in the evening the first one paid us a visit by settling on the rigging: it was small, like a sparrow, and had a yellow breast.

On the 4th, the master saw many grampusses at an early hour; the sea continued dark, and no soundings. This night proved a stormy one, and after the evening had set in, it blew hard. We ran all night seven knots and a half, although our reckoning was by no means assured, and the master had never sailed in these seas. I feel convinced that he did not conceive he

was near the land, or he would certainly not have made all sail in a dark stormy night; and I believe he was not a little surprised, when, on the morning of the 5th of September, at about five o'clock, the daylight showed him, during the heaviest part of the gale, the land of America.

When I rose, I saw before me a long line of high, romantic, bold shore, the iron-bound coast of the Island of Cape Breton, near the bay in which its chief town, Sydney, is situated. We could also perceive the Isle of St. Paul, a lofty, rocky, and dangerous mass, which points out the entrance of the Gulph of St. Lawrence.

We soon made Cape North, in 60° 20′ west longitude, and during the gale saw some large white birds, with wings tipped black. Cape North is exceedingly precipitous, high, and bold. A tremendous gale came off this land from the S. W., during which we saw a fine large ship, labouring very hard, and standing on almost every tack. This gale, the hardest we had yet experienced, gave

us but an unfavourable opinion of the Great Gulph. It lasted from mid-day until night; and our venturous master, carrying, as usual, rather a heavy press of sail when it came on, sprung the fore-yard, and not being able to ease off the mainsail, was in absolute fear that his mainmast would have gone by the board, which, or else the upsetting of the vessel, must have happened, if the weak crew, after great exertions, had not succeeded in letting it fly.

We had now to pass the Bird Isles, rocks round which vessels commonly go, in order to avoid others lying between them and the land; and, by great good luck, we passed these scenes of shipwreck after midnight, and hauled to the westward, without, however, having seen the rocks.

On the 6th of September we stood for the Southern Anticosti Channel, and had again to experience a most severe gale, which came on suddenly from the N.E. about eight A.M. It was fortunately fair for us, but lasted all day, and the ship lurched so much as to

make us heartily wish for an end of our voyage. We supposed we were under the lee of the dreaded barren Island of Anticosti, at half-past three; but the weather was so thick, cold, and mizzly, that nothing could be observed. It cleared up, and became more moderate at five, and at last ended in a fine starlight night, with a bright aurora borealis.

On the 7th, the mate saw a very large whale in the morning; there was also plenty of weed; and a large sparrow-hawk settled with a small bird in his talons on the fore-yard. We allowed him quietly to devour his prey, as a new set of sails were bent, which rendered it hazardous to shoot at him. The weather was cold, with a westerly wind. We now saw Anticosti at a great distance, and on the opposite shore Gaspé Point was descried. Here the coast looks like the chalky cliffs of the English Channel; but it is well known that chalk is not found in America. The sea was now of a dark-green colour; and we found that

the current, which so much deceives inexperienced navigators in this part of the Gulph, had set us, during the night, almost on the land of Gaspé, so very strong is it.

During this night we made easy sail along the land of Cornwallis County, in Lower Canada; and I have now to relate a most singular phenomenon that presented itself.

About two o'clock in the morning, the mate suddenly alarmed us all in the cabins, by calling loudly for the master to rise and come on deck, as he observed a most unusual appearance on the lee-bow.

The weather had been cold, but there was a clear starry firmament, and not much wind from the south-west, and we were standing on as favourably as could be with such a breeze, when, in a moment, the heavens became overcast to the southward, or over the high land of Cornwallis County, and an instantaneous and intensely-brilliant light, resembling a fiery aurora, shot out of the sea under the lee-bow, and ren-

dered every thing minutely discernible, even to the mast-head.

The mate and his watch immediately put the helm down, called up the whole crew, and awakened the captain; but before all this could be accomplished, the light spread more vividly than ever over the whole surrounding sea, and the waves, hitherto tranquil, became much agitated, whilst thick dark clouds from the land seemed to threaten dreadful weather. The master called me up; and when I got upon deck, a spectacle presented itself which I fancy will never again fall to my lot to behold. The whole sea, as far as could be seen, was now one entire sheet of an awfully-brilliant flame, above which, in splendour, shone along the base of the high, frowning, and dark land abreast of us, a long and magnificent line of fire.

The fish, plentiful in these latitudes, and of a large size, seemed alarmed; long, tortuous, darting lines of light, in a contrary direc-

tion to the sea, showed us immense numbers of large fish, flying about as if they were lost.

The wind, which had increased a little, had a peculiar hollow sound; and, after a length of time passed in contemplating a scene which I am persuaded is of very rare occurrence, day broke slowly and sullenly, the sun rising very fiery and gloomily.

To sail on a sea of fire is the only similitude I can fancy to this really awful scene. I have frequently observed the waters of the ocean on fire, as it is vulgarly termed, but that only in small masses, and no more to be compared to what we then witnessed, than a November day, when the sun peers murkily through the fog of England, is to the bright and glorious appearance of that luminary on a fine day in the tropics. The oldest sailor in our vessel had never witnessed any thing bearing even a distant resemblance to it, except the master, who asserted that he had once observed something very like it in the Trades.

The brilliancy of the light may be con-

ceived, when I say that the spritsail-yard and mizen-boom were lit by the reflection, as though they had had gaslights suspended from them; and even before the day broke, at four o'clock, I could distinctly see the most minute objects on the face of my watch.

This appearance came first from the north-west, and there had been a slight aurora about eleven o'clock.

I drew upon deck, during the most vivid part of the phenomenon, a bucket of the sea water, which, when stirred by the hand, appeared like a mass of phosphorence. Of this water I immediately bottled a quart and sealed it down, and I kept a larger quantity in an open jug,* which it will be observed

* I regret that the sealed bottle, in the hurry of moving, was left on board at Quebec. The water in it, when shook, never exhibited any light. In the jug, on the first night succeeding the appearance, the water was very luminous, principally at the bottom; second night the same, perhaps more vivid; third night, the same; fourth night, oil from a lamp was accidentally spilt in the jug, but still the water was as luminous as ever; fifth night, the same; sixth night, still luminous, although much of the water had been lost by accident; on the seventh night the water was all gone.

by the appended note remained luminous for six nights afterwards. I could not, by the most careful scrutiny, discover any animalculæ in the jug; and the water, excepting from the admixture of a little oil, was clear and pure during the whole time*.

On Friday, the 8th, a small boat with three people in it, the first we had seen

* Sea-water being a compound of muriate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, oxygen and hydrogen, perhaps the following experiment may yield some data on which to ground a chemical theory of the nature of the light of the ocean.—Take four drachms of the substance of fresh herring and put it into two drachms of sulphate of magnesia in two ounces of water; let the phial remain at rest for twenty-four hours, and, on shaking it briskly in the dark, you will observe a beautiful luminous appearance all over the bottle, which will last until the fourth night.

Epsom salts are now chiefly obtained from sea-water.

Perhaps a phosphate is formed, which, readily melting from its solid form, diffuses itself over a vast surface.

I acknowledge, however, that even the inconceivable shoals of fish, particularly herrings (*Gasperaux*), which people the Gulph of St. Lawrence, would scarcely appear to afford sufficient matter, although an entire shoal or mass (which is sometimes seen alive covering an extent of surface which I dare not detail) were to be suddenly deprived of existence, to create phosphoric atoms to the extent requisite to give birth to such an appearance as that which I have described.

since our quitting the shores of England, passed us at a distance. This morning proved rainy, but we plainly distinguished Cape St. Anne, and very high land continuing from it.

There was now plenty of the gulph weed, a sure token that we were not yet in the estuary of the great St. Lawrence.

After three o'clock, P.M., the coast of Labrador came in sight to the northward; and at eight a strong squall, which however soon passed off; and we stood into this shore until midnight, when we again made for the Canadian side of the gulph until evening.

On the 9th, the morning proved calm, and we saw a huge seal, or some other large marine animal, floating past. The weather abated its coldness, but the sky was dull, and we had no wind. At three the next morning, the mate reported a large drove of grampusses, and at daylight we again saw the land, but it was not until the mist cleared away, after breakfast, that it could

be observed on both sides of the vessel. By our reckoning, we were now abreast of Caribon Point and Cape Chat, and therefore entering the dangerous navigation of the mouth of the St. Lawrence.

Every eye was now employed in looking out, and with some uncertainty, owing to a mirage on the edge of the land: we at last conceived that two boats were making for us and another ship which had joined our voyage. A considerable time, however, elapsed before we were assured that two pilot-boats were actually nearing us. The calm prevented our making way, and we were much amused by the number of small birds which visited our rigging; huge whales and grampusses were also playing about us, and a large seal came up close to the ship. It would be useless to describe the pleasure we felt in making out the numerals which are painted on the mainsail of the pilot-boats, or the anxiety we experienced during their tedious progress towards us.

At mid-day the pilot, his boy, his boat, and all his stock were safely landed on our deck. Monsieur Prisque Méteillé* was a fair sample of the Canadian sailor; he spoke some English, smoked his pipe incessantly, and possessed that phlegmatic temperament which the descendants of the lively French appear somewhat unnaturally to have acquired in the uncertain climate of this part of the New World; and as he brought some fresh fish, and bread, together with fine weather in the afternoon, we were all very glad to see him.

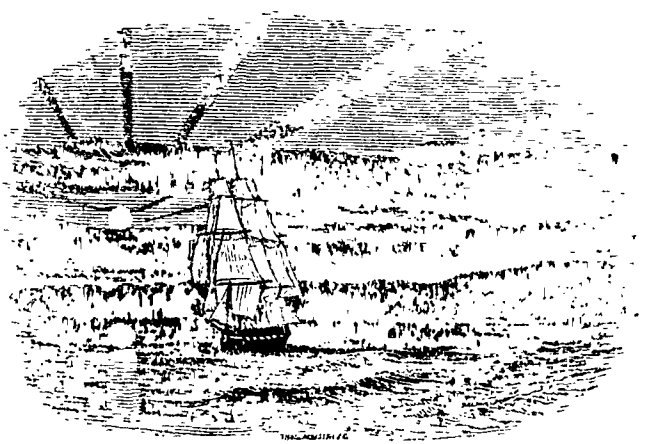
Monsieur Prisque Méteillé's man informed me that the other pilot had got some curious stones, which they had picked up, having been confined to the desert shore of Caribon Point for some weeks, waiting for winds and ships. He described them as like fingers, being glittering and of various colours. I conjectured they were fine quartz crystals.

After a fine sunset, the moon rose very grandly, and the weather became warmer;

* Priscus Metellus.

and that pest of America, a musquito, came to inform us that we were entering into a country where his tribe are certainly possessors of a vast inheritance. The sea was now again slightly luminous; but as there was no wind, this appearance could only be observed by throwing a rope or some substance into the water. The agitation of a rope fixed by both ends on board, showed very beautiful and brilliant scintillations.*

The sunset I have mentioned was so beautiful as to excite the attention of all on board.



* May it not be, after all, that the sea-light is electric?

First, there was a double sun by reflection, each disc equally distinct; afterwards, when the orb reached the mark × a solid body of light, equal in breadth with the sun itself, but of great length from the shore, shot down on the sea, and remained like a broad fiery golden column, or bar, until the black high land hid the luminary itself. This occurred near Cape Deamon, or between it and Caribon Point. On the opposite shore all was dull, the clouds being half way down the lower mountains of the coast.

This night, although the sea was calm, we again saw it covered with light, almost as intense in brilliancy as before; but of course, not equally interesting, from the absence of wind and other phenomena.

On Monday the 11th, at ten A. M., we saw the first house, and were nearly in the river, off the Pass of Matane, wind N. E., and at night the sea very brilliant again. The wind foul all this night and until Tuesday at four o'clock. We saw Cape Arignole almost

the whole day, and on the opposite, or Labrador side, Port-neuf, with the houses and settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company there. A great deal of rock-weed floated past, and many porpoises visited us. In the evening we descried, as we passed, Trois Pistoles, Bic, Bicquette, Basque Isle, and Green Island; at eleven the light on the latter came in sight.

We ran very fast all this night; and being on dangerous ground, as a thick fog came on, we anchored at eight on Wednesday morning off Mal or Murray Bay. The fog had been frequent and intense as we drew into the narrower parts of the St. Lawrence; and we were told that it was owing to some extensive fires in the woods, which, indeed, appeared the more likely, as it had a strong odour, like that produced by burning peat.

Mal Bay is a very pretty picturesque settlement, amid the mountains of this part of the Canadian shore. As the fog cleared, we

saw good houses and farms covering the land down to the water's edge; and the effect of the curtain of fog slowly passing away was the more singular, as we now successively saw five ships near us; the village of Murray, bounded by Goose Cape, a high promontory; the Pilgrims and Hare Island; and Kamourasha, with the large village or town of St. Louis on the opposite shore.

Those singular fish, the milk-white porpoises of the St. Lawrence, also now shewed themselves close to the vessel, playing about and turning up their silver coats to the bright sun.

Before I proceed in my detail, it may be amusing to state, that at our first anchorage in Mal Bay, our dinner consisted of a Donkin preserved turkey, preserved soup and bouillie, and new potatoes, which had been kept in earth. These vegetables we had every day, as well as preserved milk for tea and breakfast, and our Thames water had always proved good. Such is the height to

which invention has carried matters, that a person may now live as well at sea as on shore, and enjoy nearly as many luxuries.*

We were now, it appears, making a dangerous experiment—that of running in a narrow channel and thick fog during the night, and with a brisk breeze. The master appeared not to place too great reliance on his pilot, for he sounded continually for two hours during the worst part of the run.

On Thursday the 14th, the captain called us up at day-break to see the Falls of Montmorency, which we were passing at a distance. As the sun rose, I had a good view of this beautiful scene, before a very heavy shower of rain came on; but the Falls were so far off, that I am unable to describe their appearance accurately.†

A new, a nearer, and a most splendid scene now began to unfold. The bold and

* On board a New York packet afterwards, my friend, Captain C. H. Champlin, of the Mediator, proved this perfectly to my satisfaction.

† Colonel Cockburn of the Royal Artillery has done this very effectually in his beautiful drawing of Montmorency.

lofty promontory of Cape Diamond appeared before us; astern the rich and large Isle of Orleans, thickly covered with good dwellings; the lofty mountains of Canada on the starboard side, and Point Levi on the larboard quarter; whilst our ship was scudding through the great basin which expands the St. Lawrence into a road capable of containing any navy that ever swam.

As we neared the shore from which Point Levi projects, we saw an Indian encampment under the woods, in a cave on the beach. Their night fires were expiring slowly, and a man and woman were pacing about before the canoes, apparently watching them.

The contrast between this scene of solitary wretchedness—between the miserable wigwams hastily formed of boughs, incapable of resisting the rain-storm that poured over them, and the good and substantially comfortable houses which came into view as we turned the point—was to me striking and very melancholy. The poor creatures

seemed to have been pushed back into the lonely cove of the wood by the arrogant intruders on their soil. The extremes of civilization and barbarism were separated only by a few feet of mountain land; whilst the knowledge that the power of the white and bearded stranger, as the Mexican and others of the Red family designate their conquerors, was originally exerted only to annihilate, increased the feeling of interest for a people whose condition, although now somewhat ameliorated, is perhaps, with few exceptions, as bad as it can possibly be made, from the gun, the sword, the small-pox, and that universal destroyer—the produce of the still.

We anchored very near the King's Wharf at seven o'clock, and had full leisure to contemplate a scene of human industry and natural grandeur, which equals any that I ever remember to have beheld.

Towering to the altitude of three hundred and twenty feet above the level of the majestic river St. Lawrence, the bold promontory, Cape Diamond, was high above our mast-

head, and on its summit, and around its brow, a vast chain of fortifications shewed their nearly inaccessible lines. To the right hand, the promontory appeared gradually to lower, exhibiting, as it passed towards the east, a very beautiful section of its schistose rocks, above the most precipitous and perpendicular ledge of which, the massive fabric of the Chateau of St. Lewis is erected. Underneath this building, which is a very substantial, but a tasteless piece of architecture, a part of the lower town runs along the water's edge, and appears, as I suppose it really is, built on a projecting shelf formed under the ancient level of the river, by the debris from the shivering rocks above.

Farther to the right, the promontory having subsided rapidly, shows that part of the city which runs across its back. Here, along the water's edge, and on a space gained from the St. Lawrence, sweeps the Lower Town; and above it, in successive stages, the Upper Town projected the sharp outlines of its extensive buildings on a

cloudless sky. A rapid turn in the river, where it joins the St. Charles, prevented any further view of Quebec, as we were situated; but the assemblage of numerous spires, coated with bright tin, glittering like silver in the morning sun; the strong dark stone dwellings, mixed with painted wooden houses, hanging as it were on the face of a precipice which seemed to threaten hourly destruction to those below it; the military works, impregnable in their aspect; the high watch-tower, on which signals were constantly making; the workmen at their employment on the summit of bastions directly above our heads; all these presented a picture of the most lively interest, combined as it was with that which the bosom of one of the mightiest of floods also unfolded. Here, on the tranquil expanse of a vast harbour or lake, floated at anchor, close to us, a sixty-four-gun ship bearing an admiral's flag, a sloop of war, and a whole line of large merchantmen, mixed with fine steam-boats.

Around us, on all sides, boats of every description were sailing or rowing; and here and there a log or a birch canoe paddling along, called to our recollection that it was on the breast of an American river we were contemplating Nature and Art vieing with each other.

Far to the westward as the eye could reach, the St. Lawrence rolled in grandeur unequalled, through a channel whose confines appeared to consist of high and fertile lands, agreeably intermixed with cleared farms and the ancient forest.

A fleet of merchant shipping rode in this part of the stream, preparing to load timber.

Opposite to Quebec the bank is high, but not so abrupt; and on Point Levi and the adjacent ridge a pretty assemblage of neat dwellings and rich farms spread themselves to the view.

The depth of the river is here about 28 fathoms, and the water rises from 17 to 18 feet at the neaps, and from 23 to 24 at the spring tides, running generally, I should

think, very strong. A passage is effected safely and continually across from Quebec to Point Levi, by a vessel called a team-boat*, impelled by paddle-wheels, from the united efforts of four horses moving in a circle in the centre of the waist. It appears to answer very well, and was full of passengers when I saw it. I afterwards met with another, which plies between Prescott, in Upper Canada, and Ogdensburgh, in the State of New York, and was surprised to find that it was governed as well as any steam-boat, as I observed it work into the wharf at Prescott, amongst several steam-boats and schooners, in a difficult place, and apparently with great ease to the helmsman and conductor.

* These team-boats are common. There was one at Toronto used as a pleasure-party boat, and one plies between Black Rock, in the United States, and Waterloo Village, near Fort Erie, on the Niagara.

CHAPTER II.

QUEBEC.

French Character of the Lower Town—Tin Spires and Roofs —Peculiar Situation of Quebec—The Scene of Wolfe's Glory—The Spot where he fell—The Fortifications—The Citadel—The Garrison—Public Buildings—Remarkable Localities—Provisions—Geological Character of the Rock of Quebec—Cape Diamond—Primitive Mountains of the St. Charles.

THE harbour-master having paid us a visit, and having ascertained the name, size, cargo, &c., of the vessel, the number of passengers, and other particulars, we landed at ten, without any further inquiries, at the King's Wharf.

In going through the Lower Town, a traveller accustomed to France and its port towns is at once sensible of the origin of the

race who first colonized this part of the world. High stone houses with long folding windows, of a substantial but unfinished appearance; narrow streets, very far from clean; but little display of shop-windows, and no great outward signs of business, characterise this portion of Quebec.

Several steep flights of steps, which must be very awkward and dangerous in winter, lead you to the Upper Town, where wider streets, kept in rather better order, a better style of building, and more apparent comfort, prevail.

Wooden houses do not predominate at Quebec, as might be expected; but the tin spires of the churches, and the tin roofs of the best houses, give it a lively appearance, and one very different from those of Europe, when viewed from the river. It is singular to see these bright coverings glistening in the sun, years after they were originally laid over the buildings, although for a great part of the time snow and rain pour over them. The whole secret of preventing oxi-

dation consists in fastening the sheets of tin with tinned nails, in such a manner that the wet of the atmosphere never touches the nails, or the holes made by them in the tinned iron.

These roofs, highly useful as they are in affording a free passage for the body of snow which lodges on them when the thaw commences, and also for the safety they afford from fires in chimnies, have nevertheless their inconveniences. They are of course very expensive; and if, by the neglect of the workmen who put them on, or by any damp, the sheets of tinned iron may have previously contracted, they become oxidized, and holes are formed, which soon become large, and give much trouble. Sometimes the whole side of a roof must be taken off, if the slightest repair, which the soldering-iron cannot effect, becomes requisite.

A description of Quebec is certainly expected from a traveller who professes to offer a personal narrative to the public eye.

But, excepting in a geological point of view, Cape Diamond presents few other particulars than those already noticed by writers who have preceded me. I shall, however, as far as the limited experience of a two days' sojourn there will allow, detail as much as possible concerning a city, at once the key and capital of a vast, and now most interesting region, and rendered eternally famous by the daring valour of Wolfe.

I have already noticed, in my view from the river, the situation of Quebec. The promontory, which separates it from the St. Lawrence on one side and the St. Charles on the other, has generally a very steep face towards the Great River, and retains considerable elevation for about two miles to the westward. Towards the St. Charles the escarpment of the land is more gentle; but an almost continuous rapid flank is presented for a considerable distance to the north-west. This flank forms the southern boundary of the broad valley in which the St. Charles now runs, in a diminished and

serpentine channel, at a medium distance of about half a mile from the edge of the promontory.

The ridge of which the promontory itself consists, is about three-quarters of a mile in medium breadth, and is much broken and diversified on that part of its summit nearest to the St. Lawrence, by sharp, unequal, and irregular eminences, constituting the southern portion of the Heights of Abraham, a designation rendered ever famous in the history of British conquest.

A sort of plain, much broken however, covers the central crown of this jagged ridge, at the distance of about half a mile from the town; and on this spot, now partly under cultivation, Wolfe's genius and undaunted foresight achieved one of the most splendid victories ever recorded in the annals of military exploits. The Cove, where, under the face of an apparently impassable series of rocks, piled above each other, he effected his landing before daybreak on the 13th of September, 1759, is an object of great

interest to the British traveller; but there is some difficulty in finding it without a competent guide, and its situation will be forgotten, if some patriot does not start up to eternize it by an adequate memorial. It is a fact, that the stone which marked the spot on which the hero fell is not now to be found; and I heard that the owner of the field had removed it, to prevent the curious from intruding on his premises. This hallowed earth* should never have passed into private hands; the public of a land where freedom is not a name, claim it as their own. Here should have been reared the "star-y-pointing pyramid," which, by the fostering hand of a late governor, Lord Dalhousie, was placed at the chateau-gate.

The fortifications, which give so much

* "What hallows ground where heroes sleep?
'Tis not the sculptured piles you heap:
In dews that heavens, far distant, weep,
Their turf may bloom;
Or genii twine, beneath the deep,
Their coral tomb."

Campbell.

celebrity to Quebec as to have rendered it amongst the most eminent of fortresses of the second order, have undergone great alterations and revision; and, when completed, it will probably be the strongest place of that class in the world. The land front of course embraces the whole extent of the promontory, from its most perpendicular precipices on the St. Lawrence, to the edge of the estuary of the St. Charles. Its greatest fault, in consequence of the nature of this portion of the site, arose from the extreme straightness of the line to be secured, thus rendering it necessary to make the bastions very flat, in an extent of front of much more than half a mile, close to which the irregular eminences above-mentioned presented a series of deep hollows and hiding-places.

On the St. Lawrence, or south-western extremity of this line, and where Cape Diamond has its highest crown, the citadel is built; but this work was very inadequate to the proposed effect. It has undergone great revision and addition; and the vaulted

defences, erected with great skill and care, promise to render it impregnable.

From the citadel, on the south-eastern side, a strongly-flanked wall runs to the very edge of the precipitous ledge of rocks, along the brow of which it continues to the gateway leading to the lower town. The passage from hence to the upper town is bristled with cannon; a similar line then connects these works with the ground battery, which can completely cover the basin and passage of the river with a storm of twenty-four pound balls. Another line, similarly strong, runs past the Hope and Palace Gates, and completes the circuit of the city, by joining the bastion of the Coteau-du-Palais.

The ditch of the land front is of course dry, and the whole work presents an excellent study of an irregular fortress, to a military eye. The singular flight of stairs by which ordnance and the bulky materials can be brought up from the river to the top of the rock, is also a striking object from the

deck of a vessel. It is called the Inclined Plane.

Appertaining to the works, are several ranges of barracks, viz., the Jesuits, formerly a college of that order, and the *Casernes nouvelle*, or artillery barrack, &c. None of them are handsome edifices; the latter is, however, very durable, forty feet in breadth, 527 long, and two stories high. In it are the gunners' barrack, the ordnance office, armoury, storehouses, and workshops. In the armoury there is always 20,000 stand of arms of every description, in perfect and well-arranged order.

The garrison usually, in peace, consists of two regiments of the line, two companies of artillery, and one of sappers and miners. There are, in addition, and at all times immediately available, a fine corps of militia cavalry, and two battalions of infantry, with a proportion of artillery; so that the place is never inadequately garrisoned, or unprepared.

The fixed population of Quebec may be stated at 18,000. The streets of this city

are, from the site, very irregular and unequal. In the upper town, the best buildings are too obscured; but the principal street of the lower town, which runs from Cape Diamond towards the St. Charles, for half a mile, also contains some good houses; and here there are very extensive warehouses and ship-yards, many of these having such deep water, that large vessels discharge their cargoes afloat.

The breadth of the great streets of Quebec seldom exceeds thirty-two feet, but it is more usually less than twenty-seven. St. Lewis-street is reckoned the best *locale* for the rich and the government officers, being in the highest part of the town; the houses are also more modern and comfortable than those in St. John, Buade, Fabrique, and Palace streets, where the old gloomy style of French stone buildings prevails, and where also "the merchants of the earth the most do congregate." Most part of Quebec is tolerably well paved, but does not appear to be properly lit, though it is now traversable

by carriages with safety in nearly every direction.

An extensive market-place, an esplanade, *place d'armes*, grand parade, and the ramparts, afford plenty of vacant space for the free circulation of air; and from its peculiar natural advantages, the Upper Town of Quebec is one of the cleanest cities in the world.

Of public buildings not already mentioned, the Hotel Dieu, Ursuline Convent, Protestant and Catholic cathedrals, kirk, lower town church, seminary, and new jail, are the principal, with the Chateau, or Castle of St. Lewis. None of these deserve much notice for architectural beauty or design; but most of them are extensive and substantial; which, in a fortified city, is perhaps better. The Catholic cathedral is no less than 216 feet in length, by 108 in breadth; but is surpassed in taste by the Protestant cathedral, which is the handsomest edifice in Quebec, 136 feet long, and 75 broad, with a lofty and very well constructed spire, coated with bright tin plates.

The jail is said to have cost £15,000; it is a plain strong stone building, and is well laid out in the interior. It is now somewhat difficult for a stranger to obtain a view of the interior of the convent: the chapel connected with it is beautifully and chastely adorned.

The castle is a very plain, unpretending looking building, bearing no analogy to the style of building whence it has taken its name; though, from the plate given of the siege in 1629, in Hennessin,* I suppose it formerly had its towers and turrets.

A traveller should, above all things, visit the south-west part of the works, and see the place where Montgomery scaled them and was killed; he should traverse the plains of Abraham, and look down either from the wall near where Montgomery fell, and where the Cape is 360 feet above the river, or else from a still higher pinnacle, the top or plat-

* Hennessin and La Salle's Discoveries in America. October, 1699. Now a very scarce book.

form of the tower on which the signal staff is erected. Under his feet the ships seem mere boats, and Shakspeare's Cliff bursts, if he be a Briton, on his recollection. The river may be traced as on a vast map, and the view altogether is one which cannot be adequately described.

The market seemed well supplied with fish, flesh, fruit and vegetables, all of which, by the kindness of a brother officer, I had soon an opportunity of forming an opinion of. Our dinner, amongst other good things, consisted of bar-fish, an excellent product of the St. Lawrence, and partridges, and the luxury of butter cooled by large pieces of ice being brought on table with it on the same plate. Our dessert had blue and white very large grapes, fresh from Montreal,* with melons from the same place, and excellent apples and pears. Our breakfast next day was alike good, and we had moreover capital river trout.

* They do not arrive at perfection in Quebec.

I could not avoid observing, that the southern latitude of Quebec, 46° 50', has, notwithstanding the length and severity of its winter, a very strong influence on its flowers and fruits. We observed melons (water and common) growing in the open air, and ordinary European flowers, such as the sunflower and hollyhock, attaining a size and height quite unknown in England.

As I intend, on a future occasion, to enter more fully into the natural history of these provinces, I shall here merely observe, that in the clay slate of which the rock of Quebec is composed, there are some very singular veins and crystals of carbonate of lime frequently occurring, fine specimens of which may be had on the foundations of the new works. Fluate of lime has now and then been observed, and the imperfect crystals of limpid quartz so abundantly adhering to the hollow surfaces, have obtained for this promontory's termination, the name of Cape Diamond; although at present the large

prisms which have been so eagerly sought after for English cabinets, and which are worked by the lapidaries of Quebec into ornaments, are not found here, but at some distance from the town. The largest crystal I could get on Cape Diamond from the workmen, is about the size of the first joint of the thumb, and is imperfect, and shivered in its interior.

The Quebec rock is a very bad building stone, from its schistose and shivering character; but it was conjectured that a profitable quarry of dark blue limestone might be opened on the heights. This was attempted by an officer of engineers;* but the strata dipped very rapidly and unexpectedly under the clay slate.

The mountains on the opposite side of the St. Charles are primitive, and consist chiefly of granite, gniess and mica slate, affording

* Captain Baddely, the most active and best geologist then in Canada, and to whom that country is under much obligation for his scientific explorations.

a magnificent spectacle as a vessel approaches the fortress of North America, and forming an admirable back-ground to the beautiful scenery around the Heights of Abraham.

CHAPTER III.

VOYAGE UP THE ST. LAWRENCE TO MONTREAL.

Steaming on the St. Lawrence—English Character of the Scenery—Continuous Village from Quebec to Montreal—The Richelieu Rapids—Military Post of Three Rivers—Lake St. Pierre—Sorel—Its present State and future Prospects—The Rideau Canal—The Rapid of St. Marie—Improvements in Steam Power—Art triumphant over Nature.

BIDDING adieu to Quebec, and transhipping my baggage from the vessel to the steam-boat which lay alongside of us at the King's Wharf to receive our cargo of Indian presents, we once more got under weigh at one o'clock in the morning of the 17th of September, and steamed away.

The boat was a good one, and possessed of every comfort that could be expected; but

its tremulous motion prevented sleep, and therefore getting up at an early hour,* I found that during the night we had passed the slight Rapids at the mouth of the Chaudière, and that we were now stemming the noble St. Lawrence, with the land on either side very clear.

At Batiscan, a straggling village, and after you pass it on the route to Montreal, the English traveller is strongly reminded of the scenes he has quitted, as the trees are chiefly hard wood, and the soil appears fine, so that the farms bear the outward look of great comfort and plenty.

From this place I observed that both sides, but particularly the northern bank of the St. Lawrence, were covered by a continuous settlement, apparently in a very flourishing condition. Indeed, it may with propriety be styled a continuous village all the way to Three Rivers; and as there is a fine sandy

* By the regulation of these conveyances in Canada, every one rises before eight, so that the beds may be curtained and breakfast decently prepared in the cabin.

beach, there is every facility for obtaining easily the supply of food which the St. Lawrence affords in such abundance. This continuity of farms may, without exaggeration, be said to reach from Quebec, with few intervals, all the way to Montreal; thus affording a well watched frontier in war, an easy communication, and excellent opportunities of transporting the produce of the interior in peace, whenever the rich country at the back of this belt of settlement shall be opened.

After passing the mouth of the Jacques Cartier, a name dear to Canadian history, we encountered the Richelieu Rapids, where the St. Lawrence makes a great bend to the south-east; and here we were more than ever convinced, that the day is not far distant when no sailing vessel will be seen on this mighty stream.

The river St. Anne, with a pretty village at its estuary, next presented itself, also on the northern beach, and soon afterwards the Batiscan.

We passed Three Rivers (Trois Rivières), a small town and military post, prettily situated at the confluence of the St. Maurice with the St. Lawrence. The houses were mostly of wood, and altogether respectable in their appearance; and, with a large stone edifice in which the nuns of St. Ursula have a convent and church (the steeple of which is a little out of the perpendicular), a stone barrack on the high ground, a court-house and a jail, also of stone, and the Protestant and the Catholic churches, they formed a striking feature to Europeans accustomed by a long voyage to sea and sky, and, after quitting the capital of Canada, to long straggling farms and forests only.

Three Rivers is at present the third town in Lower Canada, having a population of about 2500. The iron mines in its vicinity, a considerable trade in pot- and pearl-ash, and its being still one of the depots of the north-west traders, render this place of some importance, in a commercial point of view;

added to which is the convenience of its port, as large vessels may come up to the wharfs. Three Rivers is seventy-five miles from Quebec.

Hitherto the St. Lawrence had kept nearly a regular width, but it now narrows a little previous to entering one of those great enlargements of its bed which, in the language of the country, are named lakes. Lake St. Peter, or St. Pierre, is perhaps one of the largest of the third-class of these, and as it is in general very shallow, is dangerous to the inexperienced seaman during hazy weather and dark nights, lighthouses being as yet scarce along the windings of the St. Lawrence. We were so unfortunate as to encounter a thick fog, and were therefore obliged to remain at anchor in the middle of this great expanse of the river during the whole night.

On the morning of the 18th we again got under weigh for Sorel, or William Henry, where the steam-boat was to take in wood.

The passage out of Lake St. Peter, amongst the numerous islands at the mouth of the River Richelieu, is very picturesque.

Sorel, or William Henry, is built on the eastern bank of the Richelieu, which is here two hundred and fifty yards broad. As the shore ascends rapidly, the best part of the town is situated on a height.

Great regularity appears to prevail in the mode in which the streets are laid out, but at present the town does not contain above fifteen hundred inhabitants. The houses, though generally well built, are of wood. A stone church for the Protestants, and another for the Catholics, the barracks, and other government buildings, are the principal edifices.

The steam-boat laid in her wood alongside of an indifferent wharf; but there is good ground for building-slips or wharfage on the opposite shore. Sorel will probably assume a more commercial aspect when the free navigation of the Great River to the lakes is opened, by means of the stupendous

undertaking of the Rideau Canal, and by the St. Lawrence being cleared from private locks. Its situation at the mouth of a river, conducting in almost a straight line to the interior of the northern States of the American union by Lakes Champlain and the Western Canal, and thus also communicating with the ocean, will no doubt render William Henry of great importance in the future condition of Canada.

Near this place is a country house belonging to the governor, who usually resided during the summer at Sorel. It is now the residence of the commander-in-chief.

After taking a walk through the place, and waiting until some cords* of soft wood (Pinette rouge), were put aboard, we again

* Wood is sold in Canada by the cord, which is eight feet in length by four in breadth and in height, or a double cube of four feet face. The government contract is, however, somewhat different in Upper Canada, as the wood is obtained by the ancient French pied-du-roi, as in Lower Canada: this is about four inches more than the English measure of Upper Canada per foot. The prices of wood vary much in different localities.

got in motion, and steamed towards Montreal. The scenery now became very interesting. We passed the numerous islands of Bouchard, St. Therese, and the great channel of the southern face of the Island of Montreal, until we came at night to the current or rapid, St. Marie, about a mile below the city of Montreal, where, the master of the steam-boat told us, that, a few years ago, it required, for the small steamers then in use, ten or twelve oxen on the shore to tow the vessel up; and that sometimes, when the oxen were not ready, after endeavouring by force of steam to stem the current, which is unusually strong, they found that not an inch of way could be made, so that the boat was dropped to the foot of the rapid, and remained at anchor all night.

It was an interesting scene to look on the high bank, covered with houses and foliage, in the bright starlight, whilst we were, though applying immense power, sometimes perfectly stationary, amid the silent swiftness of the mighty river. Art here strove

against Nature, whose majestic powers, exerted without visible efforts, seem proudly to contemn the puny insignificance of the imaginary lord of the creation. Such is the strength and volume with which the St. Lawrence rushes along the broad channel of its bed at this place, that ships were formerly detained even for weeks, only two miles from the city, waiting for a strong north-easterly wind to stem it. Steamboats of large size can, however, generally conquer the difficulty, as we did; but of course there are states of the river when it is very difficult to tow ships up.

This is some drawback against the commercial prosperity of Montreal; and it seems somewhat singular that no plan has ever been adopted to counteract so serious an evil; as, even with the power of tow-boats, vessels are subjected to heavy expenses; without taking into account the dangers they encounter in the passage, should any accident occur to their machinery.

CHAPTER IV.

MONTREAL.

First View of Montreal—Enchanting River Scenery—Character of the Great American Rivers—The Great Rapids—Montreal as a Place of Residence—The Harbour—Commercial Prospects of Montreal—Its Climate—Its Public Buildings—Its Inhabitants—Its Hotels—Mr. Molson, Projector of Steam-boat Navigation on the St. Lawrence—Literary and Philosophical Societies of Montreal—Monastic Character of the French Public Seminaries—Schools for the Lower Orders—Mischiefs of Party-spirit.

FROM the water we perceived no good view of Montreal. High buildings, confusedly massed, and dirty quays, or rather wharfs, appeared to our fancies to give no great promise of the rival of Quebec. But the scenery on the river itself was enchanting. The rapids and shoals above the town, the beau-

tiful island of St. Helen, covered with wood and lawn, and the great expanse of the shallow river, with its foaming currents, amid which small steam-boats were winding their dangerous way, altogether formed a *coup-d'œil* nowhere else to be observed.

Montreal surpasses Quebec in the richness and variety of its picturesque environs, but it yields to its rival in grandeur and sublimity. At Quebec, the St. Lawrence is indeed the ideal of the father of American floods; at Montreal, the peculiar features of North American rivers are powerfully displayed in an immense expanse of water rushing over shallow channels. The approach to Quebec has, however, a tolerably near view of the splendid falls of the Montmorency; while Montreal has only a real and tremendous series of rapids to exhibit. But the true character of the St. Lawrence is better felt at Montreal, and the traveller is here, as it were, initiated into the awful scenes he must encounter in a passage up the mighty flood.

The best view of the town and surrounding country is obtained by ascending the highest of the hills, or elevations, which swell out of the otherwise nearly flat surface of the island of Montreal. At the highest point of those forested eminences, on a hornblende rock at about a mile from the city, you look down on an immense horizon. Here the grand rapids may be felt in all their magnificence and terrors; for you hear their tumultuous rage against the rocky barriers which oppose their incalculable force. Here you see the noble river again resuming its solemn course towards the ocean; and here, amid groves which give evidences of ages long gone by, you look through a clear atmosphere on a large city, irregularly grouped in lofty dwellings of dark limestone, wooden edifices painted of all colours, monasteries, churches, and public buildings, with tin roofs and spires shining as polished silver; and these are contrasted, immediately at your feet and around "The Mountain," by

pretty country houses, gardens, orchards, and rich farms.

The city and island of Montreal are indeed very striking objects to an European traveller; and with a better regulation in the care of the streets, which are not over clean, Montreal would certainly be as desirable a resting-place as could be found in British America; and house-rent is not so extravagant as at Quebec.

The harbour of Montreal is good, when attained, but it is not large. Ships drawing two fathoms and a-half water can lay alongside the wharfs. It is, however, an opinion in which I am not singular, that Montreal is built on the wrong site for a great commercial city, and that, as it is, the town, at least the mercantile portion of it, will probably gradually remove until it is fixed below the foot of the current St. Mary.

Montreal has long been the great entrepôt of the north-west traders, and also of the mercantile relations of Canada with the

United States, and appears destined to hold a very high station amid the cities of the west. It is 120 miles south-west of Quebec, and being in 45° 31′ north latitude, is 1° 19′ south of that capital,—a difference of vast importance on this part of the continent during the season of vegetation, as may be readily seen by observing the fruits and flowers of the neighbourhood of Quebec and those of Montreal at the same period.

Montreal suffers, however, almost as much from the intense cold of the North American regions as Quebec, where the thermometer falls to nearly the solidifying point of mercury on some days during the winter, and rises, in a few of the summer hours, to a tropical elevation.

On the whole, Montreal is a fine town, and regularly laid out in the newer portion, where there are some good houses; but from the darkness of the stone, and the custom of painting the iron-covered doors and window-shutters of a similar colour, there is a monotony about the look of the whole,

especially in the long narrow streets, which is not very inviting.

The state of the shore, as it is called, or that part of the city adjoining the river, is in some parts most disgraceful to those in power; and I have been told that the streets in general are but badly kept, probably owing to there having been no actual municipal government of the place until of late years.

The principal mercantile street is St. Paul-street, or that running parallel with the shore, from which short cuts, at right angles, communicate with Notre Dame-street, where the principal merchants reside. These long corsos are rendered still longer by the suburbs of Quebec, and of Recollet and St. Antoine, whilst in the middle of Rue Notre Dame the suburb of St. Lawrence runs in the form of a long street to the west.

I did not perceive any very striking specimens of architecture in Montreal, any more than at Quebec. The principal are the Hotel Dieu, an excellent charity for the

destitute sick, served by nuns, which is in St. Paul-street; the Court House, in Notre Dame-street is a plain and good building; the District Jail, and the Government House, are ancient and forlorn-looking edifices of some size. The old monastery of the Recollets finishes the west of Rue Notre Dame. The convent of the Sœurs Gris, or general hospital for the aged and infirm, and the convent of Nôtre Dame, a religious house of education, are buildings more useful than ornamental.

The Catholic cathedral is a large but not fine church, finished with singular bad taste in the interior; near it, is the Seminaire de St. Sulpice; and in the Recollet suburbs is the Petit Seminaire, or new college, which is an addition to the former establishment, and exhibits some correctness of taste in the plan on which it is laid out.

The old market-place and Post Office are in the lower town, but a new market-place has been built in the upper town. The barracks and other public buildings

connected with the government have nothing very striking in their exterior.

The Place d'Armes, the largest open space in the city, offers nothing particular, excepting when filled by the citizens, to listen to the enlivening strains of a military band.

In the town, or rather in the suburbs, the prettiest spot I observed was the neighbourhood of the mouth of the Lachine canal, where the sombreness of the old town is altogether lost sight of; and the European traveller is gratified by seeing a well-finished, and apparently well-planned, canal send forth the riches of the upper country.

In this city, one is amused by seeing the never-changing lineaments, the long queue, the bonnet-rouge, and the incessant garrulity, of Jean Baptiste, mingling with the sober demeanour, the equally unchanging feature, and the national plaid, of the Highlander; whilst the untutored sons of labour, from the green isle of the ocean, are here as thoughtless, as ragged, and as numerous,

as at Quebec. Amongst all these, the shrewd and calculating citizen from the neighbouring republic drives his hard bargains with all his wonted zeal and industry, amid the fumes of Jamaica and gin-sling.

These remarks apply, of course, to the streets only. In the counting-houses, although the races remain the same, the advantages of situation and of education make the same differences as in other countries. I cannot, however, help thinking that the descendant of the Gaul has not gained by being transplanted; and the vastly absurd notions which a few turbulent spirits have of late years engendered, and endeavoured to instil into the unsophisticated and naturally good mind of the Canadian tiller of the soil, have tended to restrict the exercise of that inborn urbanity and suavity, which are the Frenchman's proudest boast after those of *l'amour et la gloire.*

A traveller will expect some account of the accommodation he is likely to meet with in this city. I went, on landing, to a large

hotel, built, as I understood, by the late enterprising director of the Montreal bank, Mr. Molson, who was also the projector of the steam-boat navigation on the St. Lawrence, and who, in spite of all the difficulties he had to encounter from the lukewarmness of the provincial parliament, succeeded in his grand design, and lived to see his adopted country actually enriched by his spirited undertaking, which, with other commercial speculations, such as an extensive brewery, also rendered him one of the most opulent merchants in Canada. At this hotel we found every thing very fair and good; but there is some difficulty in obtaining private dinners for families, or for those who do not choose to mingle in the society of the table-d'hôte, or ordinary; and the attendance, as in most of the Canadian inns, is bad.

Next to this building, and erected by the same individual, is the Montreal theatre; but I believe neither the hotel nor the theatre has answered its expectations, as the former

has frequently changed its host, and the latter is not properly patronized. Indeed, it is said that there is a great dearth of public amusement in this fine city, owing probably to the political jealousy which so unfortunately exists at present, and which has extended its unhappy consequences so far, both at Quebec and Montreal, as to interfere with every design of liberal and public-spirited men, which could in any way benefit those places.

At Quebec, although a great proportion of the first and of the middling classes are, as at Montreal, extremely well-informed, yet no societies have been warmly aided in the diffusion of knowledge by the higher orders; and it is with pain I have observed, in a country abounding with materials, that a society of natural history struggles into existence with the greatest difficulty in both cities. Religious and political feuds should alike be forgotten, where such result must tend to the general good, and can interfere with no particular modes of thinking on

those subjects. The Historical Society of Quebec will, I trust, however, yet flourish; and if once it could, by the exertions of those at present composing its members, annually publish its valuable transactions,* it would rapidly gather head, as it would then gain protectors on both sides of the Atlantic, not omitting the support of those names, dear to science, which have lately beamed amid the rolls of the offspring of Albion in the states of the north.

At Montreal, a similar institution has been set on foot, but from the want of success in every literary undertaking which has hitherto been started in that city, I cannot argue well for its ultimate success.

It is a singular fact, and worthy of attentive consideration in the present state of Lower Canada, that although the French gentry have such good incentives for the pursuits of literature from the halo of glory thrown around the literary French name in

* Three volumes have been published only since its commencement twelve years ago.

the old world, yet they appear in Canada to slumber contented with the pedantic application of the classics and of theological disquisition, as their sole merits to their peculiar dogmas at the seminaires. No doubt there are well-informed and able instructors amongst the priests; but, with the exception of the system generally pursued by the Jesuits, it would be very difficult to persuade a sensible man of old France that the ministers of their religion pursue, in general, the readiest modes of imparting that sort of instruction to their scholars which may eventually cause them to expand the closed bud of genius, or to render their future intercourse with the world pleasing and useful. I do not pretend to arraign the mode of teaching adopted in these institutions; but, from the specimens of young British colonists emerging from them, I do not conceive that high praise can be afforded, or that the clamour against monastic instruction in France would not equally apply to that of Canada.

With respect to the schools taught by British settlers, and the opportunities of affording education to children of both sexes in Canada from these sources; I am fearful that similar inconveniences result from the want of able teachers, added to that of insufficient funds. In the Lancastrian and other establishments for the farmers, and for the lower classes of the population, the spirit of the age appears more clearly shown, as these are rapidly swelling their lists, and evincing their beneficial consequences. The spirit of party fortunately does not reach these preparatory schools; and they will flourish proportionably to the increase of the population: but the jealousy of ancient rivalry extends itself to all classes of the more wealthy orders, in a country composed of such a mixed population.

Even in Upper Canada, where the French party is unknown, and where almost all the settlers derive their origin from a common source, the prejudices of country and of religion mar every attempt to confer permanent

benefit on the country. This is exemplified in the stern opposition which has been evinced towards the establishment of a university, and which I shall have further occasion to notice hereafter, and by the failure of well-laid schemes to institute a literary and philosophical society in the capital. The ancient *régime* reigns as stubbornly there as its most devoted admirer could wish, and prevents the introduction of what is absurdly considered as *foreign* talent.

CHAPTER V.

JOURNEY FROM THE LOWER TO THE UPPER PROVINCE.

Departure from Montreal—French Diligence—Nature of the Scenery—La Chine—Bad Specimen of Steaming—The Cascades—Government Canal—Dangerous Night Journey—Salmon-spearing by Torch-light—Lake St. Francis—Boundaries of the United States—A Tribe of Indians—The Long-leap Rapids—A Passage down them in a Canoe—Grandeur of the Scenery—Canadian Boatmen—Floating Population of the St. Lawrence—The Lumberers—Prescott—Ogdensburg—Horrors committed during the late Troubles—Battle with Brigands.

INQUIRING as to the most rapid and the best modes of pursuing our journey to the Great Lakes, we found that what is called the land voyage is at present the quickest, and therefore the best; and having put our

heavy baggage in a proper train for ascending the river in batteaux, we left Montreal about midday, on the 20th of September, in a heavy, strong-built country open coach, of French make, and drawn by four sturdy little Canadian horses. This vehicle held nine passengers, having a seat slung in the middle, so that the centre row sat with their backs to those in the back seat; and as there were also great piles of baggage stowed in the boots behind and before, I was not without apprehensions that a break down must be the result. But having agreeable *compagnons de voyage*, though, unfortunately, not one native of the country, we went away merrily enough over this fine island, passing almost constantly by a tolerable road through a very fertile country, with beautifully picturesque glances of the noble river, at intervals, and surprised at the appearance of continual successions of apple orchards, loaded with rich and varied fruit.

We were not long in reaching La Chine, a pretty village on the river, or rather,

on a great expanse of its bed, called Lake St. Louis, and nine miles from the city, with which the canal called by the name of the village communicates. La Chine is, in fact, the port of Montreal for the produce of the upper country and the north-west trade, and is likely to become of greater importance when the Rideau Canal is fully completed, as is already the line on the Great Ottawa. At present the greatest commercial activity is observable in the trading season for the North-western Company, whose batteaux and canoes rendezvous here.

We were now to commence a series of coaching, or rather waggoning, and steaming; and accordingly, we embarked immediately on board a small steam-vessel, where, in a limited space close to the boiler, we had a bad and a very dear dinner, with no better beverage than warm water. Luckily, this small boat has only twenty-seven miles to run on Lake St. Louis. After passing the mouth of the Chateaugay river, we came to the Cascades, near Isle Perrault, which

may be considered as forming the channels of the main estuary of the Ottawa, a river scarcely inferior to the St. Lawrence, and whose sources in the north-west are hardly yet known.

At the Cascades a most lovely scene is presented: the river here, as is usual with it on approaching its numerous lagoons, narrowing its vast channel, and tumbling precipitately over a chain of bars. At the Cascades the Royal Staff Corps had formerly a detachment constantly stationed, to guard and preserve the small canal which has been constructed by government at this point, to facilitate the passage of the river.

We were now transferred into another coach, or waggon-like equipage, and as night soon fell, we had rather a dangerous ride, close to the high banks of the St. Lawrence,* and mostly along their very edge, with but few trees or guards to prevent an accident

* We saw on our route the great operations of the St. Lawrence canal in progress, which will render this route easy and pleasant.

from precipitating the vehicle into the rapid stream below. The night was somewhat dark, and we saw the interesting spectacle, at a distance, of the fishermen pursuing their avocation by torchlight, spearing salmon and other large fish, near the dangerous rapids of the Cedars, where there is also a small canal, and a little village, thirty-two miles from Montreal.

At Coteau-du-lac, a small village about eleven or twelve miles from the Cascades, we embarked in a better steam-boat than the last, on board of which we were to pass the night. We got under weigh about one in the morning, and steamed away through Lake St. Francis, another large basin of the St. Lawrence. On the left bank the shore is studded every here and there with those characteristic little stone churches and comfortable farm-houses before noticed in connexion with Quebec; and we now approached the islands claimed by the United States; and near Cornwall, amid their picturesque channels, we first saw, on the St.

Lawrence, the actual boundaries of that vast republic.

We landed, early after breakfast, at Cornwall, and found that we were rapidly leaving the signs of French population, and entering on a country almost exclusively settled by British colonists. Cornwall is about five miles, on the opposite side of the river, from the American line, which runs through a village called St. Regis, occupied chiefly by a tribe of Indians, part of which acknowledges the superiority of Great Britain, and part owns allegiance to the Republic.

Cornwall is a recent town, but appears to be rapidly increasing; it has a church and court-house, and is the chief place of the eastern district, and one of the most populous and best situated of the divisions of Upper Canada, as it is bounded on two sides by the great Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence.

About nine o'clock we got into another coach-waggon, similar to the last, and travelled in it all day, for fifty miles, through a fine settled country, full of apple orchards

and flourishing farms. The road, not the best in the world, offers some very nervous spectacles to those who dislike experiments in charioteering, as it runs along the edge of the steep banks of the river, and gives full views of the tremendous rapids of the Longue Sault, the Cheval Ecarté, &c. The Long Leap, or Fall, is said to be a rapid of nine miles, through which the channel is intricate; and yet, notwithstanding this, and the many other dangers of the river, but few accidents happen to the unwieldy Durham boats and batteaux which navigate them during the summer months.*

Hennesin, one of the first travellers in this part of the world, describes his sensations on going through this scene, in a lively manner; and as I know his statement to be correct, by abundant testimony, I shall quote it here.

"The stream in the Thousand Islands is very rapid, but its swiftness is prodigiously

* A steam-boat traversed these formidable rapids, which the canal will overcome.

increased by the great quantity of waters that come from the other lake abovementioned, and a great many rivers that run into this, in the place called the Long Fall, which makes it as dreadful as the great Fall of Niagara. But besides this great quantity of waters, and the declivity of the channel, which make the current so rapid, there are also on the banks, and on the middle of the river of St. Lawrence, about eight or ten leagues below the said lake, great rocks, which appear above water, which stopping the stream of the river, make as great a noise as the great Fall of Niagara. This dreadful encounter of water that beats so furiously against these rocks, continues about two leagues; the waters spurt up ten or twelve yards high, and appear like huge snow-balls, hail, and rain, with dreadful thunder, and a voice-like hissing and howling of fierce beasts; and I do certainly believe, that if a man continued there a considerable time, he would become deaf, without any hope of cure.

"My men refusing to carry by land the canoe and the skins they had got, I was forced to adventure with them, which I did willingly, having formerly passed the streams in a canoe; I trusted myself again to the same GOD who had delivered me from so many great dangers. The stream is so rapid that we could not tell the trees that were on the bank, and yet there was hardly room for our canoe to pass between the rocks. We were carried away by these horrid currents above two great leagues, in a very short time; and in two days we came from Frontenal to Montreal, which are about threescore leagues distant one from another!"

It is down, as well as up, these tremendous places, that all the commercial enterprize of the two Canadas has had to toil! And such is the dexterity of the Canadian boatmen, who are chiefly of French origin, that travellers commonly prefer going down the Rapids in the batteaux, to the more laborious and tiresome journeys by coach and steam-boat. Coming up, is however, another

affair, as the boats have to be poled or towed in the most dangerous passes; and so much time is consumed, that unless the wind is fair, a fortnight may elapse on the voyage from Montreal to Kingston.

The scenery is represented as grand beyond the power of description, in the transit by the Rapids, and such as amply to repay the alarms which inexperienced travellers must necessarily undergo. But when it is known that ladies frequently choose this route, *par preference,* the dangers must be more in appearance than in reality; although accidents *do* happen.*

Canadian boatmen are a race distinct from all other colonists. They seem to partake of the Indian more largely than the French character, and are very expert at their calling. Their chaunt has often been set to music, and is certainly heard to great advan-

* Mr. Hamilton, of Queenstown, in Upper Canada, built a splendid steam-boat, called the Ontario, on purpose to pass up and down these dreadful rapids to Montreal. Captain Hillyar and a brave crew actually took her to Montreal, but the attempt is too hazardous to repeat.

tage on the wide solitudes of the mighty St. Lawrence. From a people who pass their lives during summer on its waters, holding little intercourse with the world, we should expect peculiar simplicity. Travellers, however, tell strange tales of them; and it is averred, that the stratagems practised to obtain wines or liquors entrusted to their care, are ingenious in the extreme. At all events, I know that rope fastenings of baggage, and light articles, are deemed lawful prize. Such too is their heedlessness, that many valuable articles belonging to me were spoilt by their neglect in baling the boats.

The commissariat department formerly caused all the casks of rum to be gauged and subjected to the hydrometer, after receiving it from the batteaux; but private persons fancying sometimes that they can procure better articles from Montreal themselves, than are to be bought in Kingston, are occasionally subjected by these skilful practitioners to great losses. I knew a person who had a barrel of wine, which was enclosed

in a wooden case, drained of all its contents, excepting about a gallon; and yet the *modus operandi* could not be discovered. The trick of the jackdaw in the fable, who made water rise in a partly filled jug by dropping stones into it, is also resorted to. In fact, the rough untutored son of nature that we are apt to imagine '*Monsieur le voyageur*' to be, with his long queue, red night-cap, and half-savage countenance, proves that first appearances often deceive, and that he does not pass a winter on shore without gathering much information, as to the conduct and capabilities of that bad portion of his race with whom he is thrown in contact in the cities and towns.

The St. Lawrence, like many other great rivers, supports a floating population, during the season at which it is free from ice; and this population may be divided into the crews of the steam-boats, those of the schooners, and of the Durham boats, the batteaux-men, and the lumberers. All these river men are said to drink desperately;

but in the steam-vessels I did not perceive this to be the case, especially in those manned by the Canadian French. The lumberers are, however, a set of men more to be pitied than censured. Employed in the depth of an almost arctic winter, in felling the timber for their rafts; and during the summer, in constructing those rafts in the water, and then in navigating them amid all the dangers and difficulties of the river; they scarcely ever mingle with their fellow-men, in any way by which they can benefit in moral worth. To them drink is a resource and a necessary of life; and knowing the hardships and uncertainty of their condition, they fly to it without check or reason, and soon become the victims of its insatiable power. A haftsman rarely lives beyond the meridian term of human life.

In our journey we passed Chrysler's farm, where the field of battle which bears its name was pointed out to us.

Very good taverns are found along this road, which is one continuous line of farms,

and thus offers a very defensible frontier to the opposite shore of the United States, which continues almost constantly in view, and frequently within shot.

Passing Johnstown, a small village in the vicinity, we came to Fort Wellington, then a mouldering earth-work, near Prescott, where we arrived at about eight o'clock. Prescott is a large village, rapidly approaching to a town, and is seated on the sloping side of a hill, which rises above the banks of the St. Lawrence. It has one long principal street, parallel with the river, and several others branching off from it at right angles, towards the top of the hill, which is crowned by three places of worship, situated in a line, two of them being built of wood, and the third of stone. Most of the houses are of painted wood-work; but I observed that the fine limestone, quarried in the neighbourhood, was getting into use on my second visit to this place. Fort Wellington, with a small interval, terminates Prescott to

the east, and its western extremity consists, as usual on this road, of scattered farms and dwellings, which are beautifully seated along the bank of the river. There is a good inn or two in this place; and its extending wharfs and warehouses show that it is thriving. Fort Wellington is a strong, square, masonry tower, built during the late troubles, with a square earth-work round it.

Opposite to Prescott, the traveller sees the first American town on his route, as well as the last, until he arrives at Niagara.

Ogdensburg is within gunshot of Prescott, and, like it, is built on a hill-side, at the foot of which runs a very picturesque river, the Oswegatchie, with a cascade and extensive mills. This town is larger than Prescott, and is the capital of St. Lawrence County, in the State of New York. Its harbour is secure, and tolerably spacious, and it has had a considerable trade with Canada. The county buildings, a pretty

but rather whimsical-looking church, and the ease and comfort displayed in most of the private edifices, render this little town a very agreeable place; the more so, as that war of extermination against trees has not been carried so much into effect here as in most towns of the American continent. The scene on the steep bank of the Oswegatchie, looking from amidst the few trees left there down on the cascade, mills, and forest, is very beautiful.

A team-boat, worked by horses, plies constantly during summer from Ogdensburg to Prescott, and ferry-boats may be had at any hour during the day. The court-house is marked with a memento of the late war, in the shape of a hole made by a cannon-ball, which passed through the building whilst the judges were sitting. Ogdensburg was taken by surprise during that war. We heard frequent complaints made, during our journey, of the savage hostility practised on

unoffending travellers along the Canadian road, from riflemen on the opposite shore; which conduct, as well as the annoyance experienced from a small and inadequate force kept in garrison here, and frequent firings of cannon-shot across the ice, led to its capture.

It is to be hoped, that, should the ravages of an unnatural contest again burst forth at any future period, the dreadful acts perpetrated during the last will not be resorted to. Burning unprotected villages in the depth of a Canadian winter, firing across the lines on women and children, or on casual passengers, and even firing into dwellings whence no annoyance had been offered, are acts unworthy of the soldiers and citizens of any country desirous of being enrolled amongst the eminent states of the civilized world.

The mill about a mile from Prescott is famous for the battle with the brigands, in

1838, where the Upper Canadian militia, the British sailors, and the 83rd regiment, were so distinguished.

We now once more embarked in a steam-boat on the waters of the St. Lawrence. This vessel was one of the finest we had yet observed on our route. It was called the "Great Britain," was worked by very fine engines, and resembled a floating village in its extent, and was so remarkably easy in its motion, that our night transit was scarcely perceptible. We left Prescott before midnight; but having the wind ahead, and a strong current to oppose, we made but little way; and when morning broke, had, therefore, full leisure to gaze upon the majestic flood and its beautiful shores.

83540

CHAPTER VI.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

Probable Origin of the Thousand Islands—Extraordinary Character of the Scenery—Sporting among the Islands—An Accident—Exploits of the celebrated Bill Johnson—The Mills of Gananoqui—Iron Ore—Marble Quarry—Approach to Kingston—Long Island—Fortification—The Garrison Hospital—Aspect of Kingston from the River—Tom Moore at Kingston—The Lover's Tree—Noble View from the Fortress.

NOTHING can possibly exceed in singularity the scene which presents itself to the traveller, on entering that vast expanse of the noble St. Lawrence, known, on account of its innumerable channels amongst the granite rocks, as the Thousand Islands. Here Nature appears to have used her utmost fancy in preparing a grand pro-

scenium to feast the wanderer's eye, ere it reaches the vast open seas of fresh water, which he is about to launch out upon. Of immense width, the St. Lawrence winds in arms of every dimension, through a rocky country, which is singularly contrasted with the comparatively flat and tame scene we had just left behind.

Here, in fact, in ages long gone by, the mighty stream, probably pent up in the vast inland basin of North America, urged its vexed waters against that portion of the primitive barrier which visibly extends from the granite mountains of the east, over to the dividing ridge between the wild regions of Hudson's Bay, and the tributary waters of the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence. Here, by some tremendous effort, which has evidently shaken the whole country, from Kingston, at the eastern extremity of Lake Ontario, to the other side of the region through which the granite ridge pursues its north-westerly course, the river has once

rushed over a sheet of cascades and rapids many miles in breadth, which now have disappeared, and, amid the torn and denuded masses of electric granite,* the mighty Iroquois,† silently, but swiftly wends its undisturbed way to the rapids many leagues below.

Most of the Thousand Islands are covered with dense masses of forest trees; and some of these woody isles, low and flat, give the idea of the tranquil scenes of an Italian lagoon, as seen in the heated, but pure atmosphere and sky of a Canadian autumn; others are split and rent into a variety of fantastic forms, and present views of singular wildness: again, at another turn of the labyrinthine channel, we pass under a frowning wall of precipitous rock, covered with the moss and lichens of ages, and on whose bare tops, where never yet has man

* The Thousand Islands are composed of granite, profusely filled with tourmaline.

† Indian name of the St. Lawrence here.

set his foot, the hoary pine or fir lifts its proud dark head, supported only by the finger-like fibres of which its few, but firmly-clasping bare roots are formed. Then, again, another fairy picture presents itself, in groves growing, as it were, out of the water, and apparently stopping all further progress; whilst, in a single second, the verdant curtain is drawn, and the eye wanders over a vast tract of rippling water, broken, here and there only by a few small rocks projecting above its surface, and bounded by the ancient and interminable forests of the main land.

But it would be vain to attempt descriptions of scenery having no parallel as a whole, and through which even a steam-boat requires a day to traverse; and which, to be truly felt in all its varied grandeur, should be observed at leisure.

Herds of deer inhabit these regions in summer, and parties sometimes go from Kingston to shoot them. A bivouac, in the

Thousand Islands, where the fresh-water breeze somewhat allays the intense heat, is one of the many delightful modes of passing the fleeting hours, which a residence in that part of Canada affords.

We met with an accident on the morning of the 22nd, by which the bilge-water pump of the engine was put out of order, and were therefore obliged to moor alongside of a rocky inlet, amidst one of the most lonely of the passes of the river.*

* It was amongst the lonely Thousand Islands that the would-be buccanier, Bill Johnson, played his game for notoriety, which commenced and ended with the felon's crime of burning, not a house, but a steam-boat, and gallantly turning a few defenceless women out of it, to perish amidst the icy winds and snows of a northern winter. They were saved, however, by chance, and this disgusting brute (for he deserves no better name) has since been consigned to oblivion, or, rather, to infamy. He was coward as well as pirate, and his whole course, magnified by a lying press on the frontier, would disgrace the veriest jail-bird that ever flung his shoes in the air when turned off at Newgate; and yet this man was an officer in the Revenue Department of the United States, and idolized on the frontier, because he skulked about in two whale-boats, and robbed some farmers on the Isle of Tanti.

The Thousand Islands continue until we approach the eastern end of Lake Ontario, when the river becomes at once wider and less tranquil, and is broken into not more than two or three grand channels.

A few miles from Kingston, is Gananoqui, a small village at the mouth of a river of the same name, where some of the steam-vessels take in fuel, and where there is now established a set of mills, principally for flour, which are, perhaps, the most valuable in Canada, as well as the best conducted. I was indeed surprised, on a subsequent visit to this interesting spot, to see such an establishment reared, as it were, in the bosom of the forest, and possessing machinery of the most expensive and complicated description, for all the various operations of reducing grain to its different conditions of use and food. This establishment is set in motion by the falling waters of the Gananoqui, and is the property of the Messrs. M'Donell, who are extremely obliging to strangers, and

allow a free inspection of the various buildings and machinery. The Gananoqui flour is deservedly celebrated in the Canadian markets, and is, in the finer qualities, quite as good as any manufactured either in the United States, or in Great Britain.

On the banks of the lake and river of Gananoqui, a few miles from the mills, iron ore exists in large quantities; and some works were established, but, for want of sufficient capital, they failed. A very pure white coarse marble, and some beautiful serpentine and steatite are also found in abundance; so that whenever the country is opened, this village will become a place of considerable importance. It is about seventeen or eighteen miles from Kingston by the land road.

The approach to Kingston is very interesting; the channel by which you advance becomes gradually broader and broader, and is formed by an extensive island, called Wolfe, or Long Island, on the borders of

which are several islets, and by the mainland of the townships of Pittsburgh and Kingston.

Long Island rises gradually from its beach to a central ridge of no great height, but covered with a dense and magnificent forest of hard wood and firs, scantily interspersed with clearings and farms.

On nearing the harbour, the first object is the strong modern fortification which crowns the promontory of Point Henry, about 100 feet above the level of the lake, and commanding an exceedingly narrow entrance between Cedar Island and Hamilton Cove. Here the eye is struck by a very pleasing scene. On a verdant slope facing the picturesque rocks of Cedar Island, and commanding a beautiful view of the opening of the lake, stands the garrison hospital, an extremely neat building of dark blue stone, with a shining tin roof, and ample verandah in front, under which, in the hottest summer days, the patients can walk and enjoy the

air. Such evident attention as is manifested by the British Government on all occasions, and in every corner of the globe, towards the well-being and comfort of those who protect and uphold the honour of their country, cannot fail to strike a foreigner with the liveliest impressions.

Passing the hospital and the guns of Fort Henry, a noble prospect suddenly expands. The opening of the lake is seen in the distance; the town of Kingston begins to show itself; and the vessel glides past Navy Bay and Point Frederick, between which the eye rested, in days of yore, on several enormous hulls of first-rate men-of-war and frigates, with the customary appendages of a large royal dock-yard and ordnance wharf.*

Every thing now bears a military aspect. The huge ships, the powder magazines, the forts and batteries, the sentries passing their rounds, a fine range of store-houses, built of

* Most of these noble vessels have since been sold or burnt.

a beautiful white stone, and a long row of neat barracks for the persons in the employ of the navy, are objects concentrated on a spot admirably chosen for the defence of the harbour, and serving as a key to the great inland seas of the interior.

A dangerous shoal runs off from Point Frederick, and thus obliges the steam-vessels to make a large curve ere they can gain the harbour; a circumstance affording additional beauty to the prospect of the approach, as it gives ample time to observe in detail every feature; and I think most travellers will coincide with me in saying, that a more agreeable and unexpected series of changes in the panoramic view they thus obtain is seldom presented.

The expanse of Ontario, "*the Beautiful Lake*," as its name implies; the broad current of nearly four miles between Long Island and the town; the forts and ships; the fine estuary of the Great Cataraqui

River, across which, and six hundred yards in length, a wooden bridge is built in fifteen feet water; the houses of the town rising above each other on a gentle acclivity, and spreading for a mile and a-half along the verge of the lake; the wharfs and shipping; the distant forest, and the prettily situated village of Baniefield on the opposite shore of the Cataraqui;—all these objects combine to form a very varied and grand picture, and to impress the stranger with high notions of the beauty of the country, and the industry of those who have made it the land of their adoption.

Kingston is, in short, classic ground; for as it was one of the very first settlements of the French on the great fresh-water seas of the new world, so Moore has lent his share to immortalize it, by writing the beautiful lines on the "Woodpecker," and "Fly not yet," under the shade of a venerable thorn-tree, on the margin of the lake at the western

end of the town, which is thence called the "Lovers' Tree."

The view from the new fortress, the citadel of Kingston, is perhaps as fine a one as any in the world. The expanse of Ontario, the commencement of the labyrinthine Thousand Islands of the great Iroquois, or Cataraqui, the masses of forest, the neat and well-arranged town, the long and singular bridge, the solemn scenery of the entrance of the Rideau canal, the huge hulks rotting in the dock-yard, and the constant passage of first-rate steam-ships, form a *coup-d'œil* which requires to be viewed, as it cannot, excepting in the panoramic style, be painted.

"When I first saw this portal of the lakes,
I dream'd not then that, ere the rolling year
Had fill'd its circle, I should wander here
In musing awe, should tread this wondrous world,
See all its stores of inland waters hurl'd
In one vast volume down Niagara's steep,
Or calm behold them, in transparent sleep,
Where the blue hills of old Toronto shed
Their evening shadows o'er Ontario's bed!

Should trace the grand Cataraqui, and glide
Down the white rapids of his lordly tide;
Through mossy woods, through islets flowery fair,
Through shades of bloom, where the first simple pair,
For consolation, might have weeping trod,
When banished from the garden of their God!
Oh! Lady, there are miracles which man,
Caged in the bounds of Europe's pigmy plan,
Can scarcely dream of, which his eye must see,
To know how beautiful this world can be."

CHAPTER VII.

KINGSTON.

Origin of Kingston—Magnificent View from the Upper Town—Stockade and Block-houses—American hatred of Trees—Government Works—Commercial Prospects of Kingston—Principal Streets—Curious Wooden Bridge—Commanding Commercial position of Kingston—Mistake of Emigrants—The new Fortifications—The Key of the St. Lawrence—The Penitentiary—The Silent System—Crime in Canada—Temperance Societies—Their Origin and Results—Popular Mistakes on this point.

KINGSTON is an ancient settlement. It was first called Cataraqui, and was established by French missionaries, as a post

amongst the Iroquois. Father Henessin gives a short account of its foundation, and informs us that it was soon discovered to be so advantageous a situation for the command of the interior, that a large fort, with four bastions, was erected by order of Count Frontenae, then governor-general of Canada, as a bulwark against the excursions of the Iroquois, and to interrupt the fur trade carried on between those powerful Indians and the inhabitants of New York and the Hollanders, who had just settled a new colony; and so important did Fort Frontenae appear in the eyes of the French, that it was speedily strengthened and enlarged to the circumference of three hundred and sixty toises,* and adorned with freestone, which they found naturally polished by the action of the water upon the brink of Lake Ontario, or Frontenae.†

* 1080 feet.

† A coarse limestone, of a dead white colour, and very much resembling freestone, is now found at Fort Henry, and

La Galle, whose unfortunate adventures in discovering the Mississipi are well known, was the commander under whose directions this fort was finished, and it took two years to complete. Henessin's account of its site is not the most intelligible; but there still remained, in 1830, enough of the old work extant, to show its former strength, in the shape of a tower and a triangular building, which surmounted one of the bastions.

The French had also a small naval establishment at Frontenae; and a few years ago one of their schooners was raised from the bottom of the lake, and shown as a curiosity.

Frontenae, of course, fell into the hands of the British, and soon became a place of the greatest importance in Upper Canada; and the name was again changed to Kings-

of it the naval store-house is built; but it does not resist the weather, and takes no polish. It is, I think, a transition rock, and exists in a large mass, surrounded by blue earthy secondary limestone, with few shells.

ton. From 1784 to the present time, such has been its extension, that it now presents a front of more than a mile in length, along the low shore of Lake Ontario, and the somewhat more rapid bank of the Great Cataroqui River; whilst its extent towards the country is nearly half that distance, and is every year gaining on the fields and woods.

Kingston, which might just as well have retained its Indian appellation, is laid out with some regularity, the principal streets being sixty-six feet in width, and running towards the cardinal points, and consequently at right angles to each other. The lower part of the town, near the lake and river, is very level and convenient; but the ascent towards the newer part is rather sudden, along the edge of the limestone rocks, which then begin to show themselves, and are but scantily covered with soil. The superior portion of the town is beautifully

laid out on a vast plateau of rock, which is singularly even and level, and extends a long way towards the woods.

From this fine table a magnificent view of the Great Lake, the river, the forts, the islands, and the forests is obtained; and on this spot, in all probability, the town residences of the Kingstonian gentry will hereafter be seated. Two or three good houses are already erected here, and the neat stone Scotch church is a great ornament.

On the summit of the ridge by which this plateau is gained, are the remains of a stockade, which, during the last war, covered the town, and ran from lake to river. Three block-houses for cannon still remain, as they were partly built of stone, and they add greatly to the view, but will probably disappear as the place increases, as they are all except one on private property. On this ridge a few ancient trees still wave their venerable heads; and here, unless private interest interferes, a public square and

promenade should be made; but trees in America are regarded with a sort of horror, and the building spirits of a new town are not likely to spare them.*

The principal interest the place at present has, is that to be derived from the important works under execution by the government, and from the circumstance of its being declared a free port. Indeed, we may venture to predict, notwithstanding some artificial disadvantages, that the natural importance of Kingston, as the key of the St. Lawrence and the lakes, its fine harbour, and its being at the mouth of the Rideau Canal, will, in half a century, cause it to become one of the great cities of the fresh-water seas; and, owing to its freedom from the discouraging and inconvenient mixture of the feudal barbarism of French law with the free and enlightened jurisprudence of

* On this beautiful site, in the parish of Selma, the venerable Catholic Bishop of Regiopolis, M'Donell, is about to establish a college.

Britain, it will attract eventually, in large numbers, men of talent and character, in every department of public and private life.

The principal streets now, are Store-street, leading from the Lake to the back country, and Toronto-road, Church-street, Brock-street, and Mont-street, running nearly north and south, and parallel with the Lake shore, the latter having, at its northern end, the new Cataraqui Bridge, and the military enclosure, called the Tête-de-Pont, which is a system of defensible stone barracks and storehouses, surrounded by a loop-holed wall; and, near its southern extremity, is a fine marine railway, on which the largest vessels are taken upon an inclined plane for repair.

The new Cataraqui bridge is a very ingenious wooden structure, built by two American carpenters, and extending, on loose stone piers of eighty feet span, across the wide estuary of the river, in a troubled and deep water. It forms a pleasing addi-

tion to the scenery, and a very useful ornament to the town; but as its materials are perishable, and its piers are not of solid masonry, it is much to be regretted, that, instead of being the work of a private company, who are repaid by a heavy and onerous toll, it was not undertaken by the government, particularly as the troops are chiefly interested in its stability. Even now, while with most others who view this interesting structure, I give every possible praise to its projectors, I think that the bridge ought to be a military one, and that the British government could not confer a greater boon on Kingston than by making its passage free, or charging only so low a toll as would pay for the repairs.

Front-street is now becoming very valuable property, as may be observed by the number of wharfs which are building on its water-lots, alongside of which, steamboats, rivalling those of the Thames, the Forth, the Clyde, and the Hudson, can dis-

charge their cargos. So large and splendid, indeed, are those vessels, that it is not uncommon to see from a thousand to twelve hundred emigrants on their decks*, whilst their cabins are filled with passengers.

When the St. Lawrence Canal is completed, the Welland Canal made fully available for steamers, the railroads finished to connect Huron and Ontario and Erie, and the Rideau in full operation, Kingston will no doubt become a great city, as the trade of all the surrounding countries, from the Atlantic to Superior, from Hudson's Bay to the farthest southern extremity of the States, will centre in its magnificent roadstead.

Kingston has suffered much of late years by fires, by the Rideau not being in full work, and by the faultiness of construction in the Welland Canal, which, instead of being a boat, should have been a ship transit, and which has been aptly designated

* The Great Britain has had this number at once on deck.

as *a failure in the middle, and a job at both ends.*

A good broken-stone road is now in progress, to connect this town with the interior; and as the limestone-rock bassets out in all the streets, Kingston is generally dry, and passable for travellers, immediately after the heaviest storms.

The fine settlements in the western districts of Upper Canada have attracted the emigrants hitherto, much to the detriment of Kingston, as the back country remains there almost unexplored, and would probably not have been entered at all, as yet, but for the Rideau Canal; although, after passing the rocky belt which shoots from the Thousand Islands, it consists of excellent land, interspersed with innumerable lakes.

The traveller should not pass Kingston without a visit to the new fortification, which is constructed upon modern principles, and has been excavated from a solid granite and

limestone mass of the most singular nature. The work, which is part of a system, is built of the transition limestone, in the most durable manner, with a broad deep ditch cut out of the rock, and vaulted or casemated throughout, having a double tier of casemated barracks, storehouses, &c. The appearance on entering the main gate is very striking, from the extent, solidity, and strength of the work. On the outside, excepting to a military eye, it does not afford any appearance of interest, as it is hidden by the steep glacis, until the edge of its ditch is approached.

This position is the key of the central St. Lawrence, as Quebec is of its seaward extremity; for here the noble river first expands into those majestic seas, Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior.

Another object of a traveller's visit should be the general public hospital, at the western end of the town, a handsome stone building, and the new penitentiary at Hatter's Bay,

about two miles westward, now partly finished in stone, and laid out according to the models of those in the United States.

In its present unfinished state, it is useless to describe this latter institution, save to say, that the system adopted is the silent one, by coercion and solitary confinement, and that it seems to work well; but such is the perversity of human nature, that a few days before I visited the jail, a man who had long been confined in it, and was discharged, returned at night over the wooden wall, and stole the money out of the clerk's pay-box, and other articles, and was taken in the fact. The class of persons who suffer here are chiefly vagabonds from the neighbouring populous states, or from the old countries; and most of the convicts come from the upper borders of the lake.

Crime, in the country places in Upper Canada, is yet happily rare; and when it does occur there, it chiefly arises from that shocking indulgence in spirituous drink which

characterizes the depraved in all countries, and is unfortunately but too common in these new regions of the Transatlantic. Employment is the grand victor of bad habit; and if a man's mind, or his body, is constantly at rest, where society and example are rare in new settlements, ennui and drink follow. The common labourers who are employed by government on the fortifications, or public works, are not those who get into the penitentiary. They have no time to steal; and if they drink, which many of them do, it is at night, after their daily labour, which labour must be renewed the next morning; and thus, although they injure the vital powers, opportunity is wanting to injure themselves more deeply by the commission of crime.*

Temperance societies, in a discussion like the present, naturally present themselves; and the question also, of the quantum of

* In 1839 there were only six females in the penitentiary, whilst there were one hundred and fifty males.

good they do, and have done. It is unfortunately the case, that in a state of society so new as that of Upper Canada, there are never wanting motives to incite obscure individuals to the attainment of a pseudo celebrity, without the previous acquirements of education, observation, and research. Hence, perhaps, as much evil arises from the meddling of these persons with temperance societies, as the good they achieve. Farragos of voluminous temperance tracts issue in clouds from the presses, under the auspices, frequently, of the most inadequate people, and of people too, whose previous career has convinced the thinking that the desire to become known is the prime mover. The temperance doctors are as innumerable as the religious schisms in this new country; and the result is the same in both; fewer are really convinced; for where everybody is right nobody can be wrong. Thus you will find, that political quacks, whose whole dependance and livelihood depend on keep-

ing up a scurrilous, agitating, unprincipled newspaper, are generally the firmest and most untiring temperance advocates, although the whole tenor of their lives shows, clear as noon day, that their very soul is drunken.

All this does very well for a time; the partially educated read these pestiferous productions to the wholly uneducated, and make as great merit of politically converting from the habitual dram, as they do from the Catholic, the Scotch, the English, or the Methodist Church; and upon the same reasoning too, because their situation and limited education, assure them they can rise no higher; and they are willing therefore to have a drink and a religion of their own, where neither science nor reason shall sway, any more than birth, the customs of good society, nor education.

By-and-bye, comes the re-action;—the drunkard who never read before, reads now a little, and he finds he is just as good a reasoner as his teacher, and quite equal to

him as a man; and why should he, forsooth, be controlled? Wine was made for man, but not for man to make a political use of; and so "*le chien retourne a son propre vomissement.*" And thus it is with all similarly conducted innovations; as much harm is done as good. Separate temperance societies from politics and religious discussion, and they will do more good than they have hitherto done; strip them of the absurdities of total abstinence and privation, and shew the half-educated and the uneducated, that man is a brute only when drunken, and that his superiors in society can never admit him to a confidence, or a level, if you please, and he will be convinced: in short, show him that the world is grown wiser, and that drunkenness and debasement are not just now the fashion.

CHAPTER VIII.

VOYAGE TO TORONTO ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Mistaken Notion of the American Lakes—Ontario unfathomable—Dr. Daubeny—Dangers of Lake Navigation—The Great Britain Steamer nearly lost—Singular Clay Bank—Toronto—Moore, the Poet—Charges and Arrangements of the Steamers—American and English after Dinner Customs—Gentlemen the same all over the World——Mischief of Abusing the Americans—Mrs. Trollope's Misrepresentations—Yankee Dialect—Summer Travellers on Lake Ontario—Blunder of Miss Martineau.

A STRANGER from Europe has a vast contempt for lake navigation; and the English and French generally compare in their ideas Huron and Ontario with the Lakes of Geneva and Windermere. I know of nothing, after having had a pretty good experience of the matter, so likely to deceive, as any contemptuous notions of the American lakes.

Ontario is not so agitated as Erie, as its waters are deeper; indeed, some say they are unfathomable. Commodore Barrie, I believe, tried with very deep sea-lines, without finding bottom in the centre, and I know that between Toronto and Niagara, which is the most stormy part of the lake, eighty or ninety fathoms are an insufficient lead. Dr. Daubeny,* in one of his interesting experiments last autumn, had seventy-five or eighty fathoms of line out, with the clever instrument he invented for ascertaining the temperature and qualities of water at great depths, without any symptoms of bottom.

There is nothing pleasanter than steamboating on the lakes in fine weather, and in summer; and there is nothing more unpleasant in the fall of the year, when the waves

* I had the pleasure of crossing the Atlantic in that beautiful packet, the Mediator, last summer, with this philosopher, and suggested to him to employ the instrument on the lake, to ascertain whether the sub-waters were saline, as it was supposed they were. His experiment did not, I believe, verify the idea.

run mountains high, and there is a nasty short cross sea. Vessels are sometimes in October and November in great danger, and occasional wrecks happen. I have been out several times in these storms, and was on board the Great Britain, a steam-boat capable of carrying more than a thousand people, when she was very nearly lost.

They are now beginning to build the lake steamers on a better model, and more fitted for sea and bad weather, than hitherto; and it is very necessary, for in the instance I have alluded to in this personal narrative, nothing but the great power of the engines saved the vessel, and had any thing happened to them she would have been lost.

It surprises the traveller on leaving Kingston, after a lapse of an hour or two, to find himself on the boundless sea again; for if the vessel keeps out from either shore, the land soon fades away, and nothing but sky and ever-agitated wave meet the view. But the course of the smaller boats is usually

either along the British or the American shores, in order to touch at the various little ports which are starting yearly into existence.

In the transit from Kingston to Toronto, it is usual, unless you go by the very large steam vessels, which cross the lake to the American town of Oswego, to proceed as far as Cobdurgh, a thriving little town about sixty miles from Toronto, and thence to a village called Port Hope, about seven miles farther, after which you proceed direct to Toronto. The land is usually in view during the whole voyage, and there are lighthouses on the most dangerous shoals. The shores are not very high, and are generally either sands, or a precipitous clay bank, of from twenty to one hundred and fifty feet in height; and, unlike Lower Canada, the cultivation and farm-houses appear but rarely to break the monotonous forest.

There is nothing very striking in any of the coasting views, excepting at the highlands near the metropolis, where the clay

bank is furrowed and twisted, and washed into singularly precipitous forms, and is so high as to form a conspicuous land mark.

The approach to Toronto is concealed by a long horn of sand, which runs for several miles in a sort of sickle shape, in front of the city, and forms its splendid harbour, whose mouth it shuts in by a narrow pass of a few cables width.

"The blue hills of old Toronto," so poetically spoken of by Moore, exist only in the imagination of the poet, as the land rises very gently and gradually into the back country, clothed with forest, eternal forest. "Blue hills" are, however, perhaps a good phrase, as the distant view in Upper Canada, in clear weather, is always, wherever there are woods, a blue one, and that blue so soft, so cerulean, and so unattainable even in painting, that it is useless to attempt it in poetry or prose.

But we must say something here about

the voyage. The passenger pays six dollars* for a cabin passage, and two for a steerage one. In the cabin you are found, as it is called, or in other words, provided with breakfast, dinner, and tea, all which are usually good of their kind, the latter partaking, of course, a good deal of vapourized water, and the accompaniments are clean, and the waiters civil and attentive, and usually coloured men. A single berth, or sleeping-place is provided, and the linen is clean. You have to pay separately for wine, liquors, luncheon, and cleaning the boots. The charge for wine is shameful, and should be altered by a general determination amongst the owners. It is, I believe, a perquisite of the steward, or caterer, and is as high as

* The best general way to calculate the dollar, in small transactions, is to make the English sixpence seven-pence halfpenny, provincial; and the shilling, one and three pence, and so on in proportion, the half-crown being three shillings; and as the American dollar contains eight New York shillings, or English sixpences, the value of the dollar is just five shillings currency.

seven shillings and sixpence a bottle for very inferior stuff. Travellers are so aware of this, that they usually call only for a pint, for which they pay three shillings, or three and sixpence, the original cost being from seven to nine or ten shillings a gallon. Porter and ale are on the same ratio. This is the only imposition to which the traveller is subjected in the Upper Canada steamers, which are well regulated, and commanded under excellent discipline.

Accidents seldom occur; for twenty years not one explosion has taken place, and no other accident that I have heard of, of any consequence, has happened, although the vessels are exposed to very severe weather at times.

The system of captaining, if I may use the term, is a very good one. The owners choose some person, chiefly from among themselves, who has been well accustomed to lake service, and who is known to most of the respectable people in the country, with

whom the captains freely mix, when their boats are laid up in winter.

Nothing can exceed the comfort and style of some of these vessels. One of them, commanded by Captain Richardson, called the Transit, which plies between Toronto and Niagara, is fitted out with a service of plate and china. They very often have music on board, and in the ladies' cabin a piano. A respectable stewardess waits on the female cabin passengers, who are ushered to dinner, &c. by the captain, and take the head of the table.

In short, every thing is very orderly, and very well conducted on board the British steam-boats; and, I have no doubt, it is the same on board the Americans, which are very splendid. The difference in form, I am told (for I was never on board an American lake-boat) consists in the passengers in the cabin not sitting at table after dinner to a desert; and if that is all, it amounts to very little; although it cannot be doubted,

by any one who *has* travelled out of the United States, that the English custom of social conversation after dinner is as rational a mode of passing the otherwise monotonous time on board a steamer, as that of rushing away from table before the cloth is removed, and taking the solace of King Jamie's abomination. But American *gentlemen* never commit such a Trollopian sin; in fact, so far as I have observed, there is very little difference between gentlemen, *i. e.*, men accustomed to good society, in any part of the civilized world.

Mrs. Trollope, and the other ladies who have visited the sins of the Americans, in print, so severely, have certainly effected some good; but the *mode* in which that good has been done, has greatly limited its effect. In fact, such vituperations have about as much hold on the minds of the present generation, as similar American scoldings, by much more gifted individuals, have on the tone of society in England; and they

are to be regretted, because a healthy, sound, and true reconciliation between the parent and the child is gradually working its way, and the travels of men of property, character, and intellect, from the United States in Britain, every day tend to confirm it. Nations, like individuals, have their peculiarities; and, as it happens that most of the peculiarities of America are derived from England, Englishmen should be "to their faults a little blind," and "to their virtues very kind." We ourselves are sore enough when our national characteristics are made the subject of foreign animadversion, and we unmercifully criticise the author; and it is but fair, after all, to forgive a young nation for a little extra vanity and love of country, seeing that our own is firmly based on the rock of ages, and that our transatlantic brethren are but reflecting its glories, and striving to render them still brighter. The name of an English gentleman is there a passport to all good American

society, and it would ill become him to commit to memory every little want of what he conceives to be "*bienséance.*"

The natural results of dense population in older states, namely, wealth and science, are beginning to work their way, and it will soon be difficult to distinguish the educated American from his English brother. I have travelled a good deal in the great state of New York, the most populous and wealthy of the union, and have seen a good deal of the intelligent people of the New England, the land of steady habits; and I must say that, excepting in taverns and bar-rooms, where one only stops to rest in travelling, because one is obliged to do it, I have seen very little of the genus which Mrs. Trollope so wittily makes a book upon.

The *genuine* Yankee tin, or clock-pedlar, the horse-dealer, or the wandering speculator, may commit the outrages on Priscian which Major Jack Downing makes one laugh so heartily at; but it is not the lan-

guage of any other class of the people, and dialects are not a whit more extended, nor, indeed, half so much, as at home; for in whatever part of the United States the traveller from Britain may find himself, he can clearly understand their English; which is more, I fancy, than can be said of some parts of England. It is true, that such phrases as "Well, now, that ere weathercock wants *fixing*, I guess," seem odd enough to unpractised ears; as much as, perhaps, "Would you believe, I saw him kill *a painter!* Warn't that a *caution?*" A "painter" being a sort of great wild cat, or *panther*, and the *caution* being meant to imply, that it was something worth remembering, or out of the usual way. But you will not hear well-educated people talking in this countrified style; nor is the nasal enunciation so common as is stated; out of a cabin-full of passengers with whom I passed a several weeks' voyage across the Atlantic, there was not a single instance of it: it

appears confined to particular states, and would certainly be much more honoured in the breach than in the observance, as it is an unnatural mode of speaking in English, and injures the harmony of the language as much as the ridiculous copy from the guttural German, which now disfigures Parisian French. It very possibly arose from the Puritans, and has been continued, by force of habit; and, as education and free intermixture with European society advance, it will be abandoned.

In the summer, the British traveller on Lake Ontario may see a good deal of the Americans, who are decidedly a locomotive race, and who then visit the Falls of Niagara, and the British provinces, in shoals. But he must beware of forming fixed impressions from so cursory a view, and take care not to tax the whole nation with bad manners, because he sees a female now and then eat fish, flesh, and fowl off the same plate at the same time; nor must he do as the tra-

veller in Alsace did, who, when he woke out of his comfortable nap, and saw a drunken man and a red-haired girl, wrote down in his tablets "all the men in Alsace drunkards, and all the women red-haired;" an error into which Miss Martineau fell at Boston, respecting the ladies of that steady city,

CHAPTER IX.

TORONTO.

Approach to Toronto—First Impressions on Landing—Inconvenience and Danger of the Pier—Improvements suggested —Singular History of Toronto—The Iroquois Indians—The Red Men of the Forest—Fatal Effects of Spirituous Liquors on the Indian—Origin of the Name of Toronto—French Fort—Description of the City—Immense Value of Land — Public Buildings — Residences of the Gentry—Houses of Parliament—The Roads—Brine Springs—Characteristic Anecdotes of the late War—Prices of Provisions in 1824, and in 1840—Frozen Provisions—Fishery—Game —Public Amusements—Society at Toronto—The Aristocracy—Servants—Wages of Labourers and Artizans—New Mode of heating Houses.

When we first approach the capital of any strange country, our imagination, notwithstanding the *nil admirari* which travel more or less imparts, naturally pictures forth all sorts of ideas; and when we consider that,

in visiting Toronto, we come to a city which has started into existence within thirty years, we are naturally eager to examine it and its history closely. Accordingly, I watched the shores of its great pear-shaped bay, or harbour, lined with buildings on the north, and a barren sand on the south, finished by a stagnant marsh on the east, with intense interest, as the steamer wended its way to the inconvenient wharfs, placed almost at the extremity of the port.

Our landing, on a narrow decaying pier, jostled, as we were, almost into the water, by rude carters plying for hire on its narrow bounds, and pestered by crowds of equally rude pliers for hotel preferences, gave us no very exalted notions of the grandeur or the police of Toronto. The system is, however, the same every where on both shores of the Canadian lakes, and to female passengers it must be dreadful, particularly on dark rainy nights; for at night, for some unaccountable reason, most of the boats pre-

fer to start. Piers of rotten planks, nearly on a level with the water, and without gas, or any other lights, must create, as they indeed do, not merely great inconvenience, but loss of life; an instance of which latter I witnessed at Kingston, where a poor young man, of respectable connections, met his death by stepping over the unprotected wharf, when coming, on a very dark boisterous evening, to seek the steam-boat, with letters.

The private wharfs should be regulated by an act of the provincial legislature on the British side; and the law ought to provide for their lighting, width, and repair, and should prevent altogether the cartage of goods on them, as iron rails, on which trucks are used, would not only be preferable in point of expense, and wear and tear, but would effectually prevent accident.

When we refer to the history of this capital of Upper Canada, it will be felt that

nothing can afford a better lesson on the extraordinary workings of time and fate. In 1794, or only forty-five years ago, this city, which now contains nearly fifteen thousand inhabitants, and spreads over a surface of more than two miles in length, by a mile in breadth, was occupied only by the murdering and savage Indian; and when Governor Simcoe first came to it, not more than two wigwams were seen in the unbroken and stately forest which towered over the shores of its beautiful bay.

Near it, probably either on the banks of the Don or of the Humber, was originally a village, or camp, of the Iroquois, those Indian conquerors who spread the fame of their arms and the terror of their name, to the extirpation of every aboriginal nation with which they came in contact; who overran Canada, and caused the vain and confident soldiers of France to tremble at the distant sound of their war-whoop, and to

abandon, hastily, possessions which they vainly imagined their own appearance alone was sufficient to secure.

Where is now the mighty Iroquois? A century has not passed, the sun has not made his annual revolution one hundred times, and yet the Iroquois, his wars, and his people, have alike been forgotten and lost. His very memory at Toronto is involved in utter obscurity; and those forests in which the white man has erected a stately city from the bosom of a howling desert, no longer give even the protection of their shade to his red brother; for, excepting during the occasional visits of the civilized Indians, upon matters of business with the government, a red man is seldom seen in the capital; and when there, as he is usually clothed as the Europeans are, and wears their garb, he excites no attention or surprise.

It was not until a year or two ago, that the real denizen of the forest—the wild, un-

tutored, unclad, and heathen warrior—became an object of much curiosity to the citizens.

Owing to the system pursued by the neighbouring states, of ejecting the Indians altogether, a section of the *Pou-tah-wah-tamies* left the upper regions of the Mississipi, where they had been an equestrian tribe, and lived chiefly on the buffalo, to throw themselves on the protection of their great father, the king of England. I was fortunately at Penetangueshene, a distant frontier post; when the nation arrived there; and shall, in my account of that post, state what I saw when they first trod the British soil in all their warrior glory.

I would that they had been able to live in their native wild woods and prairies. I was delighted with the fresh display of untaught and uncivilized nature; for with all the barbarous and blood-thirsty warlike deeds which they there performed, there was something so noble, simple, and chaste,

in the manners, bearing, and demeanour of these sons of the soil, that it won golden opinions from all beholders.

But a few short months afterwards, and I again saw my friends, the Pou-tah-wah-tamies, or, as they are vulgarly called, Pot-tawatamis, on the green sward in front of the parliament buildings at Toronto, haggard, clothed in rags and filthy blankets, bearing the evidence of starvation in their intelligent features. Want had driven them to do that which an Indian recoils from with horror—to rob the friends who had protected them. Whiskey, the accursed "fire-water," as their eloquent language styles it, had swept away reason from the wise men, and strength from the youthful warrior. Their stock of ornamental and requisite personal appendages had been bartered for it, and the very provisions and blankets, which their great Father had so liberally bestowed for the support and comfort of his wandering red children, had been converted by it to profit

a lawless and vile race of traders, who batten on the spoils of these unsuspecting sons of the soil, and whose unholy thirst for gold has swept from its surface almost the very name of its ancient possessors.

Our contemplations on a mass of brick, wood, and mortar, have not, we trust, been without interest. The council-fire of the red man burned brightly in the forest, where the white stranger now holds his more politic deliberations in safety and in luxury; for on the site of the Parliament-house the first council with the Indian was held by the Britons, ere they built their town.

But the councils of the pale faces, are they not as stormy, and as full of bad passions, as ever were those of the revengeful and turbulent Iroquois, who seems to have left the curse of the exterminating wrath with which the stranger from the rising sun visited his race, to spread its baleful venom amongst those who have usurped his ancient domain?

The name of the fair city we are now entering is not, as is generally supposed, Indian. In the correct, and now valuable map, by Major Holland, of the British Colonies in North America, and corrected from Governor Pownall's late map, of 1776, the place is thus designated, "*Torento presquile*, in the country of the Northern Iroquois."

The French had a small square palisaded fort here, about a mile westward of the present garrison, the remains of which are still very plain; and this was called Fort Tarento, Torento, or some such name, from (as it is supposed) the Italian engineer who erected it; for the Indians have no word of this kind in any language now understood in Canada.

The country in the neighbourhood, when cleared by the British (for the French never attempted any other settlement), was gradually called Toronto, and the village they erected in 1794, York, by Governor Simcoe.

York, being on a stiff clayey soil, was a very dirty place in wet weather, and out of derision, by the Americans, and in contradistinction to the great emporium of the neighbouring state, was styled Dirty, or Little York.

In 1834, Sir John Colborne restored the ancient and much more euphonious name, Toronto, and constituted it a city, the capital of the province. Since this time a new life seems to have been given to it, and public and private feeling against the site have vanished. It is now decidedly the capital, and is likely to remain so, unless Kingston disputes it.

Toronto stretches nearly east and west along the shores of its spacious and beautiful bay, and consists of six parallel streets, of nearly two miles in length each, intersected by cross ones at right angles, at every two or three acres distance, and the whole depth being less than a mile.

The chief streets are of course the longi-

tudinal ones, and these are called Front-street, or that next the water, Market-street, King-street, Newgate, Hospital and Lot-streets, which are continued in a new portion lately ceded by the Ordnance, under the names of Ontario-terrace, Wellington-place, King-street, west, Adelaide and Simcoe-streets.

The value of property here is incredible. On the military reserve, now forming into the new western portion of the city, acre lots sold by government fetched five and six hundred pounds, at some distance from the parts of the city built upon. Building-ground in the populous streets is worth from ten pounds to twenty pounds a foot, and will no doubt be much higher; and thus many persons who were formerly very needy, and who obtained the land as grants when it was of little value, are now amongst the richest.

Until about six or seven years ago, the buildings in Toronto were mostly of wood, as stone is not found in sufficient quantity

in the neighbourhood, and consequently fires frequently devastated the town. Brick has since been chiefly employed, as the soil is so good a clay, that the foundation and cellarage of a house often yield the necessary material for the superstructure.

King-street, the main artery of the city, promises to be very handsome; already many excellent brick stores and houses line its sides, and in the shops the superfluous luxuries of large plate glass and brass railings are beginning to appear. It is well paved with flag-walks, and a broad belt of round stone on each side, with a broken stone road in the centre. A capacious and very extensive sewer runs under the whole.

None of the towns in Upper Canada yet display much expense or taste in the public edifices, and Toronto has certainly not contended for the palm. The principal structures are the Parliament buildings and public offices; the English, the Catholic, and the Scotch churches, the Methodist chapels, the

Bank of Upper Canada, the Market-house and City-hall, the Upper Canada College and Bank, and Osgoode or Lawyer's Halls.

The government-house is an old wooden structure, recently stuccoed and repaired. It is beautifully situated on a fine lawn, shaded by trees on one side, but facing the streets on two others. Some of the residences of the gentry are handsome brick structures; and the Parliament houses and public offices are convenient, if not elegant; they however now require enlarging. The Legislative Council Chamber, and the 'House of Commons' room, are well proportioned, lofty cubes, nearly alike; but the former is enriched with stucco-work and handsome furniture, although the throne is not in the best possible taste, being a simple chaste canopy supported by a Patagonian crown, which looks like the sign of an inn. The royal arms well executed on the back pannel would have been much better.

The Commons' chamber is quite plain and

appropriate, but sound is not well conveyed in it, and the building wants the necessary accessories of a good library and committee-rooms, the latter being small and in a dark passage.

The public offices are wings to the Houses of Parliament, and should be united by handsome corridors. They are very convenient. Those on the left contain the Executive Council chamber and office, the offices of the Adjutant-general of Militia, the Inspector-general and Auditor of Public Accounts, the Commissioners of Crown Lands, Surveyor-general of the Indian Department, and of the Emigrant Agent. In the right wing are the Court of King's Bench, and the offices of the Attorney-general, the Provincial Secretary, the Clerk of the Crown, and of the Receiver-general.

About half a mile up an avenue in the centre of Lot-street, is the site of the University of Upper Canada. The plan for building it is extensive, appropriate, and

handsome, and is now being carried into execution.

A new jail and a court-house are building at the eastern extremity of the city, in a very strange situation, close to the great marsh. A lyceum is also about to be erected at the western end, with grounds attached, for zoologic and botanic purposes, under the patronage of government.

The military works and buildings at this place, having been originally merely temporary erections, are unworthy of notice. New barracks for the troops, at a distance from the town, are in the course of erection.

In Toronto unite the great roads from the Niagara and western districts; the George-street, a straight road of thirty-six miles from Lake Simcoe, leading to the wilderness of the north, and thickly settled; the eastern road, leading to Kingston and Lower Canada; all being for several miles well laid out, with a broken stone cover, formed at vast expense and labour, by collecting the granite boul-

ders in the woods and fields and shores of the neighbourhood. The farmers were at first averse to the turnpikes established on them, but they now yield a fair revenue to keep them in repair.

Toronto being situated over that formation in which saline rocks exist, is remarkable for its brine springs. In digging wells in any part of the city to forty feet deep, these are struck, and thus the water is generally bad. Near the garrison one of these springs comes to the surface. I made an attempt to bore for the salt; but not finding that the inhabitants were much interested in the matter, gave it up, on account of the expense, although there cannot be much doubt that a profitable investment might be made in such an undertaking, as salt is a dearly imported article at present.

Toronto was taken by the Americans during the late war, by an overwhelming force. A characteristic anecdote was told me when I first went there, by an itinerant

American, of the mode in which General Pike, their leader, met his death. "Did you know our brigadier?" said my friend, whom I had by-the-bye never seen before. I replied, "No, I was not in this part of the country during the war."—"Well," retorted he, "that is wonderful! I thought every body knew our Brigadier—Brigadier Pike. Then I suppose you don't know how he was fixed here?"—"No," I answered. "Why, just here in this fort, that tarnation British *p-e-o-u-d-e-r* (powder) took fire, and heaved up a stone of fifty weight, and smashed our general right in."

The general, with many others on both sides, fell; and in forming a road this summer to the new breakwater-pier at the mouth of the harbour (a very excellent provincial work, projecting into the lake for a thousand feet), the bones of several were dug up; amongst others, near the old flag-staff (the foot of which, of white oak, was found as fresh as the day it was sunk), were the bones

of a man enclosed in boards, one arm being cut off near the wrist, both pieces perfect and fresh. This is supposed to be a mark by which one of the American officers was known, and he was re-interred at the foot of the signal-post in the government-house reserve, so that, if required, the remains may be claimed.

It may be well to make some remarks on the mode of living and state of society in this new city; but not having been a resident there, they must be brief. The city is divided into five wards: St. George, St. Patrick, St. Andrew, St. David, and St. Lawrence, each returning two aldermen and two common councilmen. From amongst these a mayor is chosen. The elections are annual; the voters being male householders, freehold, or tenant for a year or term of years, within the liberties or wards.

This yearly election annually disturbs the peace of the city, and does not seem necessary, unless, perhaps, for the mayor.

The population of this city has increased in the following ratio :—

		Authorities.
In 1817 it was	1,200,	*Gourlay.*
— 1826.....	1,677,	*Fothergill.*
— 1836.....	9,652,	*Returns.*
— 1837.....	11,500, (within the city)	*Returns.*
— 1839.....	15,000.	

With this increase, the claims of luxury, and the value of provisions and fuel, have increased in proportion. In 1824, the market prices were, as Mr. Fothergill states :—

Beef per pound, in the butchers' stalls, 3*d.* to 3½*d.*, currency.
Ditto, by the quarter, 2*d.* to 2½*d.*
Mutton, per pound, 4*d.*
Ditto, by the whole carcass, 10*s.* to 11*s.*, currency.
Veal, per pound, 3*d.* to 5*d.*
Pork, ditto, 3*d.* to 3¾*d.*
Butter, 7*d.* to 9*d.*
Turkies, half a dollar, or 2*s.* 6*d.*
Geese nearly the same.
Ducks, a quarter of a dollar, or 1*s.* 3*d.*, wild or tame.
Fowls the same.
Eggs, 7*d.* a dozen.
Fresh salmon, of 15 or 16 pounds weight, a quarter of a dollar.
A barrel of salt or pickled salmon, of forty fish, 25*s.* to 30*s.*
A barrel of fine flour, 20*s.*
Barley or wheat, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* a bushel.
Oats, 1*s.* or 1*s.* 3*d.*,
Hay, per ton, 30*s.*
Fire-wood, a cord, 8 feet long by 4 feet wide and high, 10*s.*
The four-pound fine white loaf, 6*d.*

All these prices are reckoned in provincial money, which may be considered as twopence less than the sterling shilling.

Now the market price for beef and mutton is 7*d.* or 7½*d.*, and has been much higher; butter is generally a shilling a pound; turkies 7*s.* 6*d.*, and all other poultry in proportion; a fresh salmon cannot be bought under 7*s.* 6*d.*, or at the least a dollar, when plentiful; flour of fine quality has been as high as ten dollars a barrel, and is now about seven, five and a half being the common price when the market is full; wheat in proportion; oats 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*; hay seldom less than nine or ten dollars a ton, or 2*l.* 10*s.*, and occasionally rising much higher; firewood 12*s.* 6*d.* a cord, of the best quality, delivered on the spot; bread varies from 7*d.* to 8*d.* a loaf.

Provident families generally, on the approach of winter, purchase carcases of mutton and beef, which they obtain for 2½*d.* or 3*d.* a pound for the former, and about 4*d.*

for the latter, of the best qualities. The mutton is frozen and hung up; the beef salted and put in tubs. Poultry killed and packed in snow keeps the whole winter, or from the middle of December to the beginning of April.

Potatoes, carrots, onions, cabbage, celery, turnips, &c., may be kept in cellars made frost proof, and by purchasing them before the frost sets in, in the beginning of November, may be obtained reasonably; potatoes last year (1839) were only 1*s.* 3*d.*, or about a shilling English money, a bushel; turnips two shillings; onions are usually from four to five; and celery is, of course, dear, being from two to four dollars a hundred, according to the quality.

Apples may be procured abundantly from the United States, or from Niagara, at from two to three dollars for a flour barrel-full of the finest kinds, and they are kept in cellars, or frost proof root-houses, in the same manner.

There is a fishery established by the municipal authorities on the lake shores of the peninsula, opposite to the city, where abundance of the following kinds of fish are caught: white fish, pickerel, herrings, and salmon-trout. In the winter, when the bay is frozen over solidly, huts are erected, and holes made in the ice, where the fish are caught by spearing. Spearing by torch-light in boats is also much practised in the warm seasons; and in this way sturgeon, eels, and pike of an enormous size, are caught in the bay.

Fishing for recreation is no great affair at Toronto, as there is no fly-fishing, and the bait only secures perch sun-fish (a small, glittering, bony, flat fish, called pan-fish by the settlers), and rock-bass, the latter seldom weighing more than a pound, and the others very small. The sportsman occasionally hooks an eel or a cat-fish. The latter is a disagreeable-looking creature, which is, nevertheless, good eating, if the head be cut

off. It is about two pounds weight when large.

There is a large species of land-turtle found in the lagoons and muddy ponds here, about the size of a very large meat-dish, covered with a dirty-coloured, brown, impenetrable armour, with a long projecting neck, and hawk's bill. This animal is edible, and very good soup may be made of it, if the precaution be taken of clearing away the gall-bladder and ducts as soon as it is killed. It lays a great number of white round eggs, about the size of a grape-shot; and these are excellent. A small and beautiful tortoise, marked with vermillion and green, is also very common in the marshy grounds; but these, although resembling the New York terrapin, are never used in Canada for food.

The Indians from the Credit River bring occasionally supplies of game; and there are persons who make a livelihood by supplying the market with partridges, wild ducks, and

venison, which is very fine, and often plentiful, at three-pence a pound, a live deer being worth about fifteen or twenty shillings. Hares and wild geese are now and then met with; but the Toronto market is not well supplied with game, as it does not now abound in the neighbourhood. The sportsman finds few snipe, woodcock, pigeons, or plover, in comparison with former years.

The public amusements in Toronto are not of a nature to attract much attention. There have been various attempts to get up respectable races, and to establish a theatre, and a winter assembly for dancing; but owing to the peculiar state of society, these attempts have always proved nearly abortive, as well as those of a much higher and more useful kind, which have been made by persons attached to science and the arts. A national Literary and Philosophical Society was by great exertion established; but, after being in a wavering state for about a year, it dropped. The United Service Club met

with the same fate; and there is now only a Mechanics' Institute, and a commercial news-room, which can fairly be mentioned, although some young men, under the patronage of the vice-chancellor, have recently got up a literary club.

In Toronto, which has only advanced rapidly within the last five years, the original settlers were chiefly persons holding public appointments, whose duty obliged them to reside at the seat of government. Tradesmen, mechanics, and labourers came to the village by very slow degrees; and, as they were chiefly concerned in supplying the wants of the gentry, were not, until recently, enabled to amass much money. Thus, a very clear and defined line was drawn in the society of York; and, as the families of the office-holders became connected by marriage (for York was not sought as a place of residence by general settlers in the country, and was chiefly visited by them on public business), a close and impenetrable bond of

union arose amongst these public servants; and the aristocracy of Little York was able to carve out at will the destinies of the town, naturally endeavouring to retain in the family compact all situations of profit and honour. They were, however, too few to establish, however willing, any useful public institutions; and hence, when the place became a city, and wealth and intellect flowed into it from foreign sources, a little jealousy would obviously, for some time, prevent these self-constituted leaders from patronizing efforts made by strangers. But the time has nearly arrived when such prejudices must vanish, and when a man will no longer be able to claim, whether possessed of talent or not, all the public places and honours, merely on the ground that he was born in the country. Canada is not yet old enough for such a claim; and British subjects, from any part of the world, have as great a natural right as the natives to enter into the lists of competition; and it is

the opinion of all dispassionate and unprejudiced persons, that the safety and ultimate welfare of the province wholly hinge on their being able to do so.

Look attentively at the avowed objects and conduct of the revolutionary party in Upper Canada. What is their great grievance?—Why, the family domination. And for what are they seeking to throw off the light yoke of Britain, and the proud name of Britons?—Why, to get rid of the family domination for ever. But is it with a view to benefit the country?—No! that never enters into their thoughts. As long as such reckless adventurers attain their main object, they care not whether they are the *ultima Thule* of the United States, or on a footing with Texas.

I have great respect personally for many of the members of the aristocracy of Upper Canada; but that respect must not prevent me, as a writer willing to inform the public, and to do my best for the interests of the

colony, from stating the truth; and I firmly believe, from an observation of several years, that Toronto will never be a flourishing city, nor Upper Canada a thriving country, until offices and honours are alike open to all classes of the British people in it, as they are in England, where the poorest man from Upper Canada, if he be a man of high talent, may become lord-chancellor, without any question as to where he was born, or who educated him. It is the British feeling which will preserve Canada from merging into an obscure state, or into another Texas; and no coalition with the revolutionists, no truckling of any kind, in the event of that feeling being silenced, will preserve the loyal Canadian from the fate which will then assuredly await him—a fate like that of the Israelites under the taskmasters of Pharaoh, and from which nothing short of a miracle will release him.

Families emigrating to Toronto will wish to know as well about markets as about

servants and house-rent. Servants are not in general of the best kind. Females coming out usually get married after a short service, and settle, either as the wives of mechanics or farmers; and men or boys obtain so much wages as mechanics or labourers, that it is obviously their interest to seek such employment. A good mason or carpenter may stipulate for 6*s.* or 7*s.* 6*d.* a day; a labourer gets constant employment at from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.*, according to the nature of his work; and many of them, by keeping a horse and cart and a cow, may double that amount.

Considering that from eight to ten dollars a month (forty to fifty shillings currency) are the highest wages given to men servants, and from four to six dollars to women (I mean as an average, for some of the higher classes give more, in order to keep their servants with them), with their daily food, it is not to be wondered at that, in a cheap country, they seek labour with a view to

ultimate rest, on property independently derived.

House rent is high at Toronto. A good house for a small family, consisting of two stories, with kitchen and cellar, perhaps about five or six rooms above the level of the street, costs forty-five or fifty pounds a-year, and about two pounds for road and other city taxes. With this limited accommodation, there is generally a small stable and sleigh-house, and a yard just sufficient to hold about half the wood required for the winter, which, for a family able to afford such a lodging, would amount to about thirty or forty cords. Stoves are generally used, although coals from the state of Ohio, on Lake Erie, are coming into the market, by way of the Welland canal, and cost at present, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per bushel.

Stoves are certainly the most efficacious in heating a wooden house; but in a brick one, coals are equally good, and hot air is better and cheaper than either. A simple

plan of effecting this latter purpose has been resorted to at the Government House, and is worth recording. An oven, or reverberatory furnace, is constructed in the cellar, in the form of a common vault, big enough for a man to get into, but not above three feet six inches or four feet high, by three wide, strongly built, with a straight back and front. The roof inside and indeed all the inside walls, must be evenly and carefully built, either of fire-brick or stone, and coated well with a thick cement of mortar and cowdung, smoothed as much as possible. In the circle of the arch, but not in its key-course, round holes, capable of admitting sheet-iron pipes, such as those ordinarily used for stoves, must be left, according to the number of stories in the house, and the disposition of the rooms which the pipes are to reach.

Into this oven, a large stove of thick metal, such as the Lower Canada stoves are made of, must be inserted, and the front of

the oven then built solidly up, leaving an aperture for the square mouth or door of the stove to be opened, for the admission of fuel.

Under the front of the stove, the wall must have two circular holes, with regulators, similar to the ventilators in room windows, but made flat, so as to close, as they are turned round by hand, and not by the current of air. These holes, when opened, admit a constant current of cold air to regulate the temperature within. A cast-iron man-hole may be built in on one of the sides, for the convenience of getting at the interior for repairs.

On the flat top of the stove may be placed an arrangement of sheet-iron stove pipes, made like a flat still-worm, to increase the surface of metal.

By conducting sheet-iron pipes from this oven, of a good bore, seven or eight inches, into the different rooms, a constant supply of warm air goes through the building, and

it may be regulated and shut off by the ventilators mentioned.

Thus, for about one-third of the cost in fuel for stoves, a good weather-tight building may be pleasantly warmed, and without the dry suffocating heat arising from the metal stove when placed in a room, and also without the dust arising from the wood-ash.

CHAPTER X.

TORONTO, AS THE LATE CAPITAL OF UPPER CANADA.

Toronto before the Union—The Court of Chancery and other Courts of Justice—Government Officers—The Church, and various Religious Sects—Local Courts—The College of Upper Canada—Public Schools—Banks and Banking Companies—Commercial System—Price of Provisions and Luxuries—Mischievous Ostentation in the Style of Living—Official Incomes—Astonishing Increase in the Value of Land—The Canada Land Company.

It seems fitting, on introducing the stranger to Toronto, to give him a brief account of the colonial official administration carried on there previously to the Union.

First in rank is the Court of Chancery, which was established lately, during the administration of Sir John Colborne. The

lieutenant-governor is ex-officio chancellor; and the establishment at present consists of a vice-chancellor, R. S. Jameson, Esq., masters, registrar, and treasurer. It held its sittings in Osgoode, or Lawyer's-hall, a sort of inn of court in Lot-street, which was converted, during the insurrection in Lower Canada, into infantry barracks.

The other legal dignitaries are, a chief-justice, the attorney and the solicitor-general, the clerks of the Crown and Pleas.

The chief-justice used, somewhat unnecessarily, to go the circuit; but now that the country increases so rapidly in population, this anomaly will be rectified. He was also speaker of the legislative council, and at one time had a seat in the executive; but as the laws and customs of the mother country become better understood, the adoption of the healthy system practised there has gradually gained ground. A chief-justice of a colony, it is very clear, should be as free as possible from political bias; and,

accordingly, should hold no other public office whatever than his own, which should be independent of the crown and of the people. The present chief-justice is said to be a very able and learned lawyer, considering the limited practice he can alone have had in so young a colony.

The chief-justice of the upper part of Canada has four puisne judges associated with him, so that courts may be held twice a-year in the outer districts.

The Clerk of the Crown has four clerks in his office, and ten deputies in the districts.

The public offices next in rank are those of the Provincial Secretary and Registrar; the Queen's Receiver-general; the Inspector-general of Provincial Accounts; the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Woods and Forests, and Surveyor-general of Lands; the Commissioners of the Heir and Devisee Act; the Clergy Lands Corporation; the Emigrant Agent; the King's College Land

Office; the Registrar of the District, the Sheriff, Clerk of the Peace, Treasurer of the District, Coroners, Court of Commissioners of Customs, Collector of the Port, and Inspector of Licences.

The ecclesiastical authorities at Toronto are, the Bishop of Toronto, who usually resides there, with an official Principal of the Probate and Surrogate Court, of which the governor is judge, and to which there is a registrar attached.

There is at present only one archdeacon in Upper Canada; at Kingston, sixty-six clergymen and missionaries.

The Synod of the Church of Scotland has a moderator, clerk, and treasurer; and under its jurisdiction in Lower Canada, eleven, and in Upper Canada, thirty-two clergymen.

The United Synod of Presbyterians in Upper Canada, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, has five Presbytories, and fifty-three ministers.

The Church of Rome, in Upper Canada,

is under the spiritual guidance of the Bishop of Regiopolis, with a coadjutor bishop, and two vicars-general, who preside over eleven districts, and thirty-three clergymen.

The British Wesleyan Methodist Church has lately been united to the Episcopal Methodist sect; its ministers are one hundred and six in number, itinerant every two years, and devote their labours amongst sixteen thousand and forty-four church members. This denomination of Christians publish a weekly newspaper in Toronto, from which politics are, it is to be regretted, not excluded.

The Wesleyan British Missionary Society, auxiliary to that at home, has a superintendent and treasurer, and employs twelve missionaries, and about fifteen schoolmasters, amongst the civilized Indians, who have preachers also, chosen from amongst themselves. The number of Wesleyan Methodist Indians in society, as it is called, is upwards of a thousand, whilst there are upwards of

three hundred and fifty children in the schools.

The Church of England also established a society in 1830 for converting and civilizing the Indians, and for propagating the gospel amongst the destitute settlers; and its missionaries are actively, and very laboriously employed in this good work. The late Bishop Stewart, of the see of Quebec, devoted a life to this labour.

There are an amazing diversity of sects in Upper Canada, as must always be the case in new countries, where the farm settlements are at great distances from towns. I cannot undertake to enumerate them all, as they frequently change. The most respectable and numerous are the Primitive Methodists, Baptists, Unitarians, Independents, or Congregationalists, and Quakers. The Primitive Methodists have one superintendent at Toronto, four travelling, and thirty local preachers, with three hundred and thirty

members, and forty-two district congregations. The Baptists have a chapel at Toronto, and in the province, four associations, comprising fifty-three churches, thirty-three ministers, and seventeen licentiates. The people of African origin have also a chapel at Toronto.

From the difficulty of assembling for public worship at given points, the population of Upper Canada abounds in sects unconnected with the three great divisions of Christians, the English, Scotch, and Romish Churches. Wesleyan Methodists may, of course, be classed in the English division, as many of the members attend the service of that church. It is to be feared that this diversity of opinions on religious subjects is unfavourable to the rapid growth of Christianity; as, where so many are right, the feeble-minded and the ignorant are apt to judge that wrong does not consist in difference.

Toronto, besides being the centre of all this mass of civil and religious occupation, has also employment for several local courts and offices. It has a district court, at which minor offences against the laws are adjudged, a Court of Requests, a Mayor's Court, and Police Office. The Courts of Oyer and Terminer, Nisi Prius, and General Goal Delivery, are held twice a-year. The Court of Queen's Bench has four terms, as well as that of Quarter Sessions.

The Government Office is under the private secretary, who has a chief clerk and three assistants.

Immediately under the controul of the governor, is the Indian Department, which is a military one, and has one chief superintendent, and five deputies residing with the tribes.

Amongst the public institutions of Toronto now in operation, is the College of Upper Canada, of which the lieutenant go-

vernor is visitor, with a principal, five masters, and five teachers. This is a preparatory school for the university about to be established.

The Central, or National School of Upper Canada, on the principles of Bell and Lancaster, the Infant School, and the District School, are also useful public institutions; and there is a Board of Education in the city, for the supervision of the common schools.

The private societies, or institutions, for religious purposes, are very numerous.

The British North American Banking Company, of London, with a capital of one million sterling, have established an agency here, which is likely to turn out a profitable and very useful undertaking, and will have the good effect of keeping the Bank of Upper Canada within due bounds, as well as of checking the constant starting up of mushroom institutions, without adequate capitals,

and which usually are either made up for political purposes, or are mere speculations, ending fatally for the stockholders.

Investment in this bank, in that of Upper Canada, where the Government is a large shareholder, or in the Bank of the Midland District, which has a respectable branch in this city, may be considered as safe as such investments generally are. The legal interest is six per cent.; but the Bank of Upper Canada has usually paid eight, in the way of bonus, and has at all times made a dividend which is almost incredible. All these banks would find it to their advantage to be more liberal in discounting good British bills, which are, at present, chiefly negotiated by the importing merchants.

Very few, however, of the merchants of Upper Canada, import direct from Britain, but are generally agents only of British houses, or of houses at Montreal. This arises from want of pecuniary accommodation in the banking systems, as well as from

the natural poverty of a new country. The scale of commerce is gradually extending; and, could goods be delivered at a sea-port belonging to Upper Canada, or be permitted transit through the states from New York at a moderate charge, there would soon be customers and sellers enough to make the Upper Canada trade attract men of capital.

You can procure all the necessaries, and most of the luxuries of life, on comparatively easy terms at Toronto. Wines and groceries are not high; and the dinner-table may be set out as richly and as well as at New York, excepting only in pine-apples and other tropical fruits, and in the summer the luxury of ice. In the fall of the year, and in winter, cod, oysters, lobsters, and other fish are brought to Toronto in a fresh state, or frozen, such is the rapidity of transport by the canals, railroads, or on the snow.

An income of about a thousand or fifteen hundred a-year enables the official, or the private person, to assume some state. He

can keep his carriage, horses, and necessary servants, and entertain in a style, which in England no man under double that income would attempt; and such is the eagerness to vie with the gentry at home, that it is to be feared many worthy people sacrifice, as they do in the States, much of their prospects, for the sake of having it said that their dinners are better than such a person's in a circle one degree higher than themselves.

An American author, I forget who, well observes, that the English are not ashamed to own that they cannot afford to do so and so; whilst the American gentleman toils all day, in order to establish his family in a richly-furnished house, and to spend his income in vying with the class of neighbours among whom he moves.

Large fortunes in business, or land, are however more common in the older portions of the United States than is supposed; and luxury is carried in some of the towns to a

greater extent. But in Upper Canada there is, as yet, no such thing as a large fortune; all the people are as new as their country; and although the early settlers, who were fortunate enough to obtain office or to make money, were able to obtain or purchase immense tracts of land almost for nothing, yet that land has never, nor will it for many years, yield large revenues; whilst from increase of family claims, and the increase of all articles in value, in consequence of the country filling with population, the land of the great holders of it has been diminished by their urgent wants.

The highest official income in Upper Canada is that of the chief-justice, which may be about £2000, whilst those of the first rank seldom reach more than £1000. A private person, with £1200 a-year, is reckoned very rich, and it is doubtful whether there are many who can regularly command that income from any source.

Several of the wealthy members of society

are persons originally belonging to the civil branches of the army, or who held office under the first governors; and those who were fortunate enough to obtain grants of land, or get them at the rates they first sold for when York was a paltry village, are now the magnates of Toronto. Land, which then would scarcely fetch a dollar, or five shillings, an acre, is now worth, in some situations, almost as many thousand pounds.

The Canada Land Company, of which hereafter, has its principal office at Toronto.

As it is to be expected that, before this work can go to press, the union of the Canadas will have taken place, I shall for the present abstain from further discussion of Canadian politics. In the meantime, these details may be so far useful, that they will show what Upper Canada was before that union.

CHAPTER XI.

NIAGARA, OR NEWARK.

An Excursion across Ontario—Splendid Steam-ships—Foam of the Falls—American and British Forts—The Town of Niagara—Welland Canal—A Blunder—Professional Prejudices—Civil Engineering in Canada—System of giving False Estimates—A Bridge projected across the Niagara—A Board of Works necessary—The Docks and Maine Railway—Cheapness of Provisions at Niagara—Extraordinary Difference of Seasons at Niagara—Fruits and Vegetables of Upper Canada—Climate and Soil—Diary of a Winter at Kingston, Upper Canada—The Queenstown Falls of the St. Lawrence—The Hero, Brock—The Spot where he fell—Outrage committed on his Monument.

WHEN I determined to compose this work, I set out on my mental travels with a thorough hobby-horse intention to make the country I described as easy as possible to my own seat in the saddle; and, as I did

as I did not intend to fatigue myself unnecessarily, I was as little desirous of fatiguing my reader. I could not indeed, as Sterne did, get up into a vehicle standing quietly in the *remise*, and try how I should dream away my likings or dislikings; but I felt assured that, by intermixing personal narrative with the more dry and less interesting details, we should be able to jog along together pretty smoothly.

We will, therefore, leave Toronto for awhile—its politics, religious differences, and statistics—for a steam-boat trip across Lake Ontario, in the splendid steaming sea-boat, the Transit, Captain Richardson, master, which leaves the city every morning at seven o'clock, and drops you either at Fort George, Queenston, or on the American frontier at Lewiston; thus enabling you to go up the mighty river of Niagara about seven miles of its course, or one half of the way towards the Falls.

If you go in summer, or, in fact, in any

season, excepting very early in the spring or late in the fall, you will have a pleasant passage; and as the lake is seldom at rest here, and it is a thirty-six miles journey, you lose sight of land, perhaps, whilst you see in the sky above, at an enormous distance (as the mariner views Popocatepetl's, or Orizaba's snowy top, when approaching the shores of Mexico), the white foam or misty cloud of the mighty Fall.

The passage takes usually three and a-half hours to Fort George, which is close to the town of Newark, or Niagara; and in approaching the exitus of the river at five miles distance, and even more, the difference of colour between the greenish-blue waters of Ontario, and of the disturbed Niagara, is marked by a distinct line, where the shoals below end, and where, of course, the current of the flood is turned downwards towards the natural declination of the rapid waters of Lake Ontario.

On nearing the land, the estuary of the

river narrows to about half a mile, and on one bank is the United States Fort, Niagara, being the old French work modernized and well white-washed, with a lighthouse or lanthorn on the top of a range of arched barracks. On the other side are the ruins of Fort George and Fort Mississagua; the former an old earth work, thrown up during the war; the latter an attempt at a Martello tower, erected also in a hurry, to suit the exigencies of the occasion.

Between these British forts is the town of Niagara, a pretty, neat, and clean village, laid out in parallelograms and wide streets, as at Toronto, with an English, a Scotch, and a Roman Catholic church, meeting-houses, market-place, town-hall, court-house, jail, and barracks. Niagara was, as is well known, burnt during the war, and with difficulty rose from its ruins. It now promises more fairly than of late years to become a place of some importance,

which its natural advantages should enable it to do.

At the confluence of the great river Niagara with Lake Ontario should have been the termination, or at least the principal one, of the Welland Canal, which is at present an abortive attempt to connect the two great lakes with the far west. I shall say very little of this job, which might have been made a grand national source of revenue and wealth; instead of which it is a mere ditch, lined with wooden locks, and its principal powers are wasted in securing profitable mill sites, or as they are called in the language of the country, water privileges.

I remember being examined as a witness before a very respectable Niagara jury, about the merits of the branch of this canal which it was proposed to bring to Niagara, as it ought to have been brought at first; and to show the improbability of a fortunate termination to this interminable job, unless the

government takes it up on the just and broad principle of making it a national work, to secure the transit of commerce from the ocean to the Mississipi.*

The barrister who examined me on the part of the defendants, I being a witness for the plaintiff, was the person who chiefly employed the plaintiff, a civil engineer, in surveying, planning, and estimating the branch canal to the town of Niagara.

This barrister waited upon me just previously to my recent voyage to England, to request me, on the part of the inhabitants, to take a petition to the home government, to endeavour to interest the minister in forwarding the objects of the branch; and in order to account for his selecting me, I must explain, that I had been consulted as to the choice of route for the canal, and the appointment of the plaintiff, the civil engineer, whose plans, &c. were given me to take home, to elucidate the work proposed.

* Lord Sydenham has lately turned his attention to this.

I took these documents, and, by order of the local government, also took the petition, which was favourably received.

A few days after my return the plaintiff called on me, and said that he was afraid he must trouble me for my evidence in court, to prove that he had been employed as above stated, and that his charges were reasonable. He had surveyed a country presenting much difficulty, had formed plans, reports, and estimates amounting to upwards of £250,000, which had been highly approved of by the barrister and those concerned, and they now refused to pay him, because, in consequence of the fiscal difficulties of the province, the necessary funds for the construction of the canal could not be raised. His charge was about £30, and he had been paid about £40 for himself, his labourers, assistants, plans, estimates, and all, or at the rate of about a guinea a day.

The argument of the counsel, himself the most interested of all the parties, was,

that I had concocted a grand ship canal scheme with the civil engineer, and that I ought to pay for it. They only wanted a canal like the present Welland. And this argument the learned counsel pursued for several hours, with all the twistings and mystifications he could throw over it, after it had been printed and sent forth to the parliament and the public with his name, that the "*plot was a good plot, an excellent good plot.*" The plot, however, I had unfortunately been guiltless of, for it was concocted by the civil engineer himself, who very naturally took the works of the St. Lawrence canal, then in operation, and a part of the chain of communication, as his guide. The jury, of course, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with some addition.

The public must not, however, judge by this, that civil engineers are always so treated in Upper Canada. They are well paid on the provincial works, a person on the Welland canal so employed having proved that

he received ten dollars, or two pounds ten shillings a day.

The misfortune is that there is a strong belief prevalent in the country, that men of talent cannot be had without sending to the neighbouring states for them; and the consequence is, that people who know nothing of the profession, but perfectly understand the art of making wooden nutmegs, get the work, and do it accordingly.

In the great St. Lawrence canal, a work of the first class, no person could be selected but an American engineer, certainly a competent one, and his immense salary is thus lost to the province. So with the Huron and Ontario railroad; so with the Erie railroad near Chippewa; and so, in fact, with every thing of the same kind. This disheartens persons from the old country, and prevents young men of the province from studying the profession.

As I write this work to do all the good it can, I shall just touch upon another subject

connected with public works; namely, the system of forming very low estimates, to be laid before the Assembly, in order to get the work done, as started by private or public companies. Of this nature was the grand and magnificent idea of throwing a suspension-bridge across the Niagara River, at the tremendous gorge near Queenston; an undertaking equal in utility and grandeur to the Menai Bridge, and calculated to connect the frontiers of Canada and the United States. Five thousand pounds were at first stated to the parliament to be a sufficient sum for this work!

It is to be hoped that a better system will gain ground, and that a Board of Works, or some other public control, will be instituted, to correct the estimates and plans of joint-stock companies, to overlook the execution, and to place the formation, of canals, roads, bridges, and public works generally, under the guardianship of rigid economy and efficient regulation.

Having thus glanced at the subject of public works, it may not be amiss to notice an undertaking at Niagara, by which the town would have benefited a great deal more, had its original intention been carried out. Certain of the inhabitants, seeing the difficulties which all vessels on the lake had to contend against when requiring repair, on account of the want of docks and good harbours, petitioned the government to allot them a large slice of the military reserve, bordering on the estuary of the river, to enable them, as a joint-stock company, to excavate docks, and make marine railways.

No sooner did they obtain the ground, than the docks and railways were formed on about a fourth of its surface; and although not a word was mentioned in their charter, or contemplated by the government, about any thing else than the necessary appendages of a dockyard, they commenced laying out the rest in a sort of village, or New Wapping; thus marring the utility of the liberal grant,

in order to secure profit to the stock-holders, by a mode which no lawyer could have dreamed of in drawing up their charter.

It is a pity such things are done, as it tends to evil in a variety of forms, and will create litigation hereafter; whilst it renders those, who have the power of doing good, suspicious.

To do justice, however, to the originators of the scheme, the docks, warehouses, and wharfs are very well laid out, and of infinite service to the trade and navigation of the lake. The foundry is an admirable one, and capable of supplying brass and iron work to any extent required; whilst the inclined plane, or marine railway, to haul up the largest vessels, is an excellent work, moved by steam. The only fault I observed was, that the chain is unnecessarily heavy and expensive, that at Kingston being like a lady's necklace in comparison to it, and answering the same purpose.

The town of Niagara has very little else

remarkable about it. Its pure air, cleanliness, and appearance of comfort, with the cheapness of its market, which is a third less than that at Toronto, are its chief recommendations.

The difference in climate between Niagara and Toronto, although only thirty-six miles distant from each other, and with but little in latitude, is remarkable. The seasons at Niagara are full three weeks earlier and later than at the capital. Peaches and quinces, which grow in the fields by the side of the road, will not come to maturity at Toronto; and there is even some difficulty in getting the trees to grow. The severe winter of 1836 killed standards in my garden in that city, which had been thriving for fifteen years, as I have been told. In 1835, I had one fine peach nearly ripe; but it is very unusual to obtain them, although with great care they have been brought to that state, but not of late years.

The fences of the fields, called snake fences, from their zigzag form, are planted with these fruits in the Niagara district, as well as with cherries. Apple-orchards are as abundant as corn-fields, no farm being without one or two large ones; but it does not appear to me that the pear, the plum, the apricot, or the nectarine come to any perfection.—probably from want of care only.

In my garden, before mentioned, I had the following varieties of fruit, from which the customary gifts of Pomona, in Upper Canada, in favourable situations, may be inferred:—Of apples, the golden pippin, not so good as in England, but healthier; the pomme-de-neige, a ruddy-streaked apple, with white flesh, and very sweet and pleasant, but which will not keep long, and hence its name; the snow-apple, keeping sound only until winter snows; the bourassou, a russet and highly-flavoured keeping apple; the pomme-gris, or grey apple, also excellent; with many other varieties of

inferior kinds, such as codlings, little red-streaks, &c.

The pears were of two kinds, one the little early yellow, and the other a small hard one, but neither good.

Of plums, there were the greengage, and egg plum, the bullace, the common blue and the common yellow plum, but none of them possessing the taste of those in France or England, and more fit for preserves than for the table.

Of grapes I had only the Isabella, and these were not productive, requiring in this climate great care and management.

Of cherries, the Kentish and the Morello; the sour Kentish is however the common fruit of the country, and very little pains has been taken to improve the stock.

Raspberries, red and white; gooseberries, large and small, rough and smooth-skinned; the red, the white, and the black currant, were in profusion, and yielded abundantly.

Of strawberries, there were several of the

European varieties, but they have not the rich flavour of their originals; in fact, the wild Canadian strawberry, though smaller, is better, and makes a richer preserve.

Amongst the vegetables cultivated in the garden, asparagus bore a very prominent share, and thrives well in Canada, as do all the common English pot-herbs, and garden-roots, and plants. Cucumbers and melons raised in frames, or under matting, early in April, may be put out in the open beds as soon as the warm weather sets in; so also may tomatos, which, with a little care at the beginning, yield a most luxuriant crop, and make a preserve nearly equal to guava jam.

The broad bean is rather difficult to rear, as it is attacked by a grub, which also plays sad havoc with the common and water-melons, with cauliflowers, broccoli and cabbage, if not watched. Celery must be reared in frames, or under cover, early, and then set out, and is better for being twice transplanted, the first time in a box. Indian corn requires

but little trouble after it gets over the early frosts. The girasol, or as it is called Jerusalem artichoke, grows freely, and to a great height, but the artichoke proper I have never seen cultivated in Upper Canada.

Broccoli and cauliflower require early frames, and very great care to bring them to perfection.

The only plausible explanation of the difference in climate between two places not much more than thirty miles apart, consists in the fact of the prevalence of southern winds, which having to pass over a mass of chilled water in the spring and fall, retard that of Toronto, and the northern shores of Ontario. The soil being too sandy at Niagara, is better adapted to receive the solar heat than that at Toronto, which is a muddy clay, until the country rises into the interior, where the sandy ridges have again a climate somewhat resembling that of Fort George, but not quite so early.

Snow seldom remains on the ground at

Toronto. In five years I observed but two severe winters, those of 1835 and 1836, in which sleighs could be used; whilst at Niagara the snow lies better, and thus covering the soil with its protecting mantle, renders vegetation the more rapid in the spring. There are very few days, however, at either place, in which a person in good health may not use out of door exercise; in fact, only a few hours during the winter, in which the mercury stands so much below zero, with a keen cutting wind, as to render the air painfully cold.

The winter roads are, of course, the best; and wherever they traverse the forest, remain generally good from the middle of November to the end of March, or middle of April.

I subjoin a diary of the weather, carefully kept in the Royal Engineer's office at Kingston, in the years 1825 and 1826, to show the climate of an Upper Canadian winter.

KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, 1825 and 1826.

(Fahrenheit's) N.W. Exposure in the Open Air.

	7 A.M.	12	5 P.M.	REMARKS.
1825:				
Nov. 19	—	29	34	
20	40	44	42	
21	22	27	26	
22	21	30	31	Snow last night, 4 in.
23	38	43	40	
24	38	42	40	
25	32	42	36	
26	27	44	42	
27	29	43	40	
28	26	41	40	
29	28	48	46	
30	42	52	47	
Dec. 1	40	50	47	Rain.
2	37	37	36	
3	32	35	32	
4	29	32	32	
5	26	34	32	
6	32	32	34	
7	31	31	24	Snow.
8	11	27	26	
9	40	35	26	
10	5	19	23	
11	19	26	20	Snow.
12	− 4	+ 2	− 3	
13.	−19	− 6	− 2	Snow in the night.
14	26	30	32	
15	39	41	40	Thaw.
16	38	47	46	
17	40	41	40	
18	30	34	36	Rain.
19	36	38	32	

		7 A.M.	12	5 P.M.	REMARKS.
1825.					
Dec.	20	22	29	24	
	21	17	24	22	
	22	0	+ 9	+ 7	
	23	− 4	+ 3	+13	
	24	25	32	32	
	25	37	39	39	Rain.
	26	21	22	16	
	27	23	31	35	
	28	12	21	21	
	29	16	21	17	
	30	14	21	23	
	31	28	32	33	
1826:					
Jan.	1	37	38	35	
	2	25	28	16	
	3	21	32	30	
	4	21	22	16	
	5	− 7	+ 8	+11	
	6	12	20	22	
	7	24	33	35	
	8	36	41	41	Very heavy fog, with rain.
	9	43	47	45	Rain and foggy.
	10	42	50	45	
	11	34	37	38	Snow.
	12	32	32	29	
	13	29	36	32	
	14	24	22	20	Snow.
	15	22	30	25	
	16	20	19	15	
	17	25	30	27	
	18	18	36	29	
	19	19	27	25	
	20	12	17	20	
	21	16	28	24	
	22	15	29	28	
	23	31	36	32	
	24	28	34	24	
	25	2	5	11	

		7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Remarks.
1826:					
Jan.	26	− 5	+ 8	+ 7	
	27	2	25	27	
	28	28	34	34	
	29	+17	+20	+12	− 3 between 8 and 9 P.M.
	30	+12	+22	+17	
	31	−24	−12	−10	A difference of 41° in 14 h.
Feb.	1	−26	+ 4	+ 9	Snow at 3 A.M. − 30, (A difference of 30° in 5 h).
	2	+ 8	+10	+11	
	3	+10	+14	+12	
	4	+11	+26	+23	
	5	+29	+34	+25	
	6	+27	+34	+28	
	7	+28	+41	+37	
	8	+30	+28	+18	
	9	− 6	+20	+20	A difference of 26° in 5 h.
	10	+29	+42	+38	
	11	+33	+29	+23	Snow.
	12	+30	+38	+33	
	13	+ 9	+23	+19	
	14	+11	+28	+18	
	15	− 7	+21	+17	A difference of 28° in 5 h.
	16	+12	+28	+23	
	17	+ 1	+25	+19	A difference of 24° in 5 h.
	18	+10	+28	+22	
	19	+14	+34	+21	
	20	+ 9	+36	+34	A difference of 27° in 5 h.
	21	+34	+38	+36	
	22	+16	+21	+21	
	23	+ 5	+30	+34	A difference of 25° in 5 h.
	24	+25	+40	+34	
	25	+45	+46	+46	

	7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Remarks.
1826:				
26	+34	+37	+30	
27	+20	+28	+26	
28	+22	+31	+32	
March 1	+22	+36	+36	
2	+33	+39	+38	
3	+34	+40	+41	
4	+36	+38	+39	
5	+35	+41	+37	
6	+32	+30	+31	
7	+22	+36	+36	
8	+34	+38	+36	
9	+39	+45	+39	
10	+37	+46	+40	
11	+25	+33	+32	
12	+25	+38	+43	
13	+32	+40	+36	
14	+16	+30	+35	
15	+17	+41	+42	A difference of 24° in 5 h.
16	+31	+32	+20	
17	+10	+23	+30	
18	+11	+28	+25	
19	+22	+26	+22	
20	+33	+41	+37	
21	+33	+33	+38	
22	+25	+45	+44	
23	34	42	42	
24	55	56	43	
25	30	36	30	
26	20	28	29	
27	14	28	36	
28	28	42	34	
29	32	38	34	
30	15	28	36	
31	21	35	48	
April 1	32	48	54	
2	32	46	39	
3	26	42	42	
4	32	46	55	

		7 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	REMARKS.
1826:					
April	5	34	47	44	
	6	32	36	30	
	7	28	37	44	
	8	29	41	44	
	9	41	47	48	
	10	27	34	32	
	11	14	22	27	
	12	18	33	36	
	13	32	45	49	
	14	42	48	54	
	15	37	56	64	
	16	48	51	46	
	17	44	52	54	
	18	43	70	60	A difference of 27° in 5 h. and at 2 A.M. 78°.
	19	43	51	53	
	20	37	42	43	
	21	34	38	36	
	22	30	38	45	
	23	34	46	53	
	24	36	39	39	
	25	39	48	52	
	26	40	59	49	
	27	41	58	52	
	28	29	58	51	
	29	50	50	57	
	30	40	48	53	
May	1	41	55	54	
	2	54	72	75	
	3	64	63	69	
	4	53	66	83	A diff. of 30° in 10 h.
	5	50	58	65	
	6	44	50	50	
	7	45	51	51	
	8	42	56	64	
	9	47	61	70	
	10	51	67	76	
	11	51	65	70	
	12	52	66	72	

A short journey of seven miles from Newark, or, as it is now generally termed, Niagara, takes you, either by the steam-boat or coach, to Queenston. By the former you stem this beautiful and rapid stream, having the most delightful scenery on either shore, and come suddenly, near Queenston, under the shadow of the rocky barrier which there hems in the mighty river, with a wall of rock almost perpendicular, and severed, as if by an earthquake, into a dreadful chasm, only five or six hundred feet in width, up which neither steam, sail, nor oar will ever navigate; for, from Queenston to the Falls, seven miles more, the angry river rushes between these aged walls, in a succession of rapids, whirlpools, and rushings, without affording even a continuous edge, whereon the human foot may tread, to behold these mysterious strugglings of the pent-up Father of Rivers.

If you go by stage to Queenston and the

Falls, almost the whole line of journey, for fourteen miles, reminds you of dear England, being a succession of fine fields, farms, and orchards, interspersed with noble groves of chestnut, whose dark foliage adds sublimity to the swift and deep current that rolls, in ceaseless course, so frequently within your view, for the first seven miles of the journey.

It is worth while to stop at Queenston, and, having scaled the mountain, as it is called, which is exactly three hundred and forty-six feet above the Niagara, to mount the lofty monument, under which Brock, and M'Donell, his aid-de-camp, repose. From this lofty station, a panoramic view of a most singular kind is obtained, the eye ranging for miles over forest and fell, over mountain, towns, and river, and over the broad and unlimited expanse of the blue Ontario. Beneath you, at the back of the village of Queenston, and under the

heights, is a meadow with a solitary tree; here fell Brock, in the arms of Victory.*

* Some scoundrels blew up this noble monument lately; but the militia of Upper Canada, assisted by those of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, have subscribed a princely sum for its re-edification.

CHAPTER XII.

FALLS OF NIAGARA.

Mrs. Jameson at the Falls of Niagara—Do they run upwards?—The German School—Its inordinate Expectations—The Falls from various points of view—How to approach them—The Horse-shoe Fall—The Rainbow Rock—The Cauldron — Freischutz Scene — The Great Fall — Projected Bridge across—an Eighth Wonder of the World—Descent of the Precipice — American Curiosity — Indescribable Grandeur of the View into the Cauldron—The Great Fall from the Sturgeon Rocks—A Newfoundland Dog in the Falls—Singular Diving Bird—The Falls from above the Cauldron.

I CONSIDER it fortunate that I have before my eyes the little work recently published by Mrs. Jameson, y'clept "Winter Studies and Summer Rambles," in which that lady, gifted as she undoubtedly is, calls herself an

ass-head, a clod, a wooden spoon, a fat weed growing on Lethe's banks, a stock, a stone, a petrifaction—because she had seen Niagara, the wonder of wonders, and felt—no words can tell *what* disappointment.

Mrs. Jameson made a hurried visit to the Falls in the depth of winter, when it was dangerous to tread on the ice-covered precipice, and when all the roads and the paths were unexplorable, even by so ardent an admirer of nature.

I recollect a story, current at the Falls, of a person who expressed great disappointment on seeing them; and some one asked him if he expected them to run upwards! Mrs. Jameson should have visited them in summer, or in autumn; and even then she would have found it difficult to obtain some of the best views, which require the more robust frame of the male sex to attain, and involve some little personal danger. I am afraid, too, that her preconceived notions were fatal to the possibility of forming a just

opinion; for, although she is an adept in painting, she is also an adept in Germanic lore; and I have ever found that the strongest minds, and those otherwise originally imbued with the strongest sense of the beauties and awfulness of visible nature, are the most apt in leaning, afterwards, to the mysticism and false philosophy of the Almain school, to view visible nature in a new light, and to expect impossibilities where probabilities only exist.

Much as I admire the works of my godfather Fuseli, as abounding in uncontrollable genius and sublimity, I would a thousand times rather he had never turned his thoughts towards the insubstantial pageants he depicted, and that he had contented himself with being the second Greek scholar, and the best Shakspearian, in England, than of having founded a Germanized mystic school of painting. I abominate Fridolin and the Furnace in poetry, as much as I do the Nightmare of my dear departed

painter, and both, because they are out of the ordinary course of nature, and have not even probability to recommend them.

It appears to me, that a true worshipper of nature can never fancy that Niagara is to be seen pouring out of a cloud, of rainbow hue, surrounded by thick darkness, a mile or two above his head; or that he is to be shaken off his feet by the seesawing of the earth under the Falls, or deafened irremediably by the roar of the waters. A storm at sea, or a good half-hurricane, near the gulph-stream, in the month of August, cures you of this nonsense, and is as superior to Niagara in terror, sublimity, sound, and awfulness, as Niagara is to any other earthly scene.

And am I, after this peroration, to enter the lists with the charming authoress above-named, and to combat her recorded opinion *à l'outrance?* Well, be it so; and the only excuse I shall offer for writing on this much-

worn subject is, that I have resided at the Falls for many months, and for four years have had constant opportunities of viewing them under every aspect; and I shall now give my ideas respecting these wonderful creations, as they strike me at this moment, from my memoranda made on the spot.

Traveller, if you go to see Niagara, go in the summer, or in autumn. If you go there from the United States, stop in Manchester; shut your eyes until the ferryman lands you on the British side at Clifton House; then let them drink in their fill of the American Fall. If you go from Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, or Toronto, stop at Lundy's-lane, and see the battle-ground; then go down the lane, bordered with black chestnut-trees; and stop also at the Clifton House precipice, and there muse upon the straight curtain of cloudy foam before you.

After seeing the American Fall, then walk to the British Niagara, to the Horse-

shoe, and, without more ado, descend the ladder, or stand on the table rock. If you are then disappointed, it cannot be helped.

I shall divide the further description of Niagara into sections, in order to point out the best stations for the tourist. First,

THE VIEW OF PART OF THE HORSESHOE FALL FROM THE ROCKY EDGE ABOVE THE DESCENT TO THE CAULDRON.

The power of language is as imperfect as that of the pencil, to describe the wonders of creation at Niagara. They must be seen, and that, too, at leisure, to feel their beauties as well as their grandeur.

Having had charge of the public property there, I enjoyed opportunities of a closer examination than is afforded to the lot of European travellers; and although I have for weeks together scanned Niagara, its absolute features, its individual parts, are still as mysterious as when I first saw them. To see them "aright," you must not only

visit them "by fair moonlight," but you must descend to the very edge of the trembling rocky brink of the cauldron on the British side, immediately under the stairs, and sixty or seventy feet below the narrow platform of rock on which you have stood when you have reached the last of these stairs. This is not to be effected without some trouble, risk, and fatigue; but it repays all your exertion; for when you have reached the edge, close to the rainbow or split rock, you are, as it were, at once in a new world: chaos seems there to have never been disturbed by the regularity of nature, but reigns solemn and supreme.

Place your back against the projecting, blackened, and slime-covered rocks, and look towards the mighty mass of vapour and water before you, around you, beneath you, and above you. Hearing, sight, feeling, become, as it were, blended and confounded. You are sensible that you exist, perhaps; but in what state of existence has, for a few

minutes, vanished from your imagination. The rocks vibrate under your feet; the milk-white boiling and mountain surge advances, swells up, subsides, recoils, lashes, and mingles with the thick vapour. An indescribable and terrific, dull, yet deafening sound shakes the air; your nerves feel the concussion, and the words of surprise which at length escape from your lips are inaudible, even to yourself, so awfully stern is the uproar of the contending air and water in their conflict for mastery.

The ideas which first struck me when I had recovered from this stupor of astonishment, were those of being swept away by the foaming mountains, bubbling and seething in the huge cauldron at my feet; of being on the point of losing the sense of hearing, for my temerity in venturing to pry so nearly into the unattainable mysteries of nature; and of instant annihilation from the mass of overhanging black and beetling rock above my head, at an absolute height of nearly two

hundred feet. In fact, I experienced the same sensations so beautifully described by Shakspeare in Lear, but from a reverse cause; so true is it, that extremes meet. I became giddy and confounded by looking at and up to the dizzy scene, instead of from glancing the eye down towards an unfathomable abyss of air and water below.

There are few visitors who venture to the "imminent deadly breach" of the edge of the cauldron, and of the Split Rainbow Rock. These form a huge mass, buried cables deep in the gulph, fallen headlong from above, rent by the fall in twain nearly to its base; wedged into the lip of the cauldron, and towering twenty or thirty feet above the mounting surge. How it became so transfixed baffles conjecture, for it was evidently hurled from the table rock above.

This rainbow rock, as it is called, or Iris' throne, from the extremity of the arc appearing to rest upon it, when you view the great fall from the rocky table above, cannot

now be approached so easily. The ladder by which, at much personal hazard, its flat and slippery surface was gained, has been swept away by the raging flood; and it is perhaps fortunate that it is so, for the experiment of gaining and standing on the surface was attended with great risk.

I saw one person, whilst I was sketching the scene, actually lying down at full length upon the edge of it, with his head projected over, to look into the very cauldron. I shuddered at the hardihood displayed, for a false movement would be inevitable and instant destruction on that slippery platform. When he descended the ladder, I told him what I had felt, and he was fully aware of his danger, but said, that from his childhood he had been a ranger in the Alps.

To add to the difficulties of your situation on the edge of the cauldron, the descending and ascending spray is so great, that you are wet through very soon; whilst the clouds of arrowy sleet driving in your eyes, render

sketching not very pleasant; whilst, to add to your stock of ideas, you behold a truly Freischütz display: for crawling at your feet, amidst a mass of ground and splintered timber, bones and shivered rock, are the loathsome and large black toad, the hideously deformed black lizard, eels of a most equivocal appearance, and even that prototype of the eel, the fierce black water-serpent.

THE GREAT FALL OF NIAGARA FROM THE FERRY ON THE CANADA SHORE.

The best general distant view of the Great Fall is from some sharp slate rocks near the ferry on the Canada shore, which you can almost always reach, and mount to the top of. The roar and splendour of the American Fall, then within a few hundred feet on your left, detracts, however, somewhat from this otherwise good station, as you cannot keep your eye from the wall of waters so close to you.

It is a little below this point, where the precipice is two hundred feet sheer down,

that it is projected to erect a suspension-bridge, which, if executed (and there is no doubt that it can be), will be the most magnificent work of art in the world, and become the eighth wonder. The verge, or brink of the precipice, on the Canadian side of the rushing river, is one thousand and fifty-six feet from the verge on the American shore, where the wall of rock has a thick bank of debris at its base, and for a considerable way up. The actual span or chord required for the metallic portion of the bridge is not greater than that of the Menai; but the pyramids and arch-work will be colossal. The expense is, however, great; upwards of £80,000, according to the calculations which I deduced from the best data I could procure, in a report to the provincial parliament.

PART OF THE HORSESHOE FALL FROM THE FOOT OF THE OLD STAIRCASE, CANADA SIDE, WITH THE TABLE ROCK.

We now turn to another, a nearer and a most interesting *coup-d'œil* of the horseshoe,

taken at a point fifty or sixty feet above the waters of the boiling gulf, and about one hundred feet below the edge of the precipice, which is here perfectly perpendicular, and could not be scaled, were it not that a very ingenious geometrical staircase has been constructed. Yet so dizzy was the height, and so nervous the descent, that it was found absolutely necessary to board it in all round from top to bottom; as few persons had firmness enough otherwise to descend. Such, however, is the security afforded by shutting out the view of the fall and overhanging table rock, which are only to be observed by small loop-holes, cut to admit light here and there, that a child may go up and down the ladder with perfect safety; and yet I have frequently observed men, who have travelled hundreds of miles on purpose to see the Falls, decline the descent.

I met with a very amusing instance of this a short time ago. A party from the Atlantic coast, consisting of a very old gentleman, a

middle-aged, and a young man, arrived one fine autumnal day, to see the great wonder as near as possible, and having walked along the upper paths, and viewed the world of waters plunging into the gulf, became satisfied that the scene was "amazing fine," but that a little negus, or gin-sling, or mint-julep, or something of that kind was necessary, to imitate the pouring down they had witnessed; such a descent of liquid generating a natural desire of the kind. They came accordingly into the bar, kept in a small cottage built over the head of the staircase, and discussed both the liquor and the liquid elements. I was sketching at the time, and the old gentleman, seeing a British officer, wished, as is generally the case, to have a little conversation with him; for good feeling towards the British uniform appears to be general amongst the better classes in the States. He told me what he had been seeing, where he came from to see it, and in what relation to him his companions stood.

Of course I informed them, that merely to view the Fall from above was doing very little after so long a journey, and proposed to show it to them from below. He hesitated about the descent of the staircase, on account of his age, but said that he would persuade the younger men to go down it; but they refused, stating that they had seen as much as they wished. Upon this, the old gentleman immediately requested me to show him the way, and went down the ladder, and even as far as the turning to the curtain, where the spray drove him back. On re-ascending we found his companions busily recording their names in the visitor's book, and they cursorily observed that he looked tired, and asked him what he had seen.

"Why," observed the senior, "I've seen that which is worth coming from the shore of the Atlantic to see."

"Well," said one, "what sort of ladder did you go down?"

"Why, its just like our lighthouse on Rhode Island."

"Is that all?" observed the others; "now then, put your name down here, and let us be off."

PART OF THE HORSESHOE FROM THE VERGE OF THE CAULDRON.

This is a more limited view of part of the scene described at the commencement of this chapter, and requires no further explanation, excepting that it is the point at which the nearest approach to the wall of waters on the Canada shore can now be gained; and here it was that the person already mentioned was seen lying at full length on the Iris Rock, with his head over the edge, looking down into the boiling gulf of seething foam, where form or figure there is none, and where air and water are blended together, and lost in mysterious shadowings.

It does not require much stretch of the imagination to fancy that you see, amidst the huge mountains of creaming foam and vapour, the dim forms of the water king,

combating, *à l'outrance*, with the monarch of air, and the battle hurtling between their mighty squadrons; for the fantastic shapes on which mystic light is continually impressing new creations, is, perhaps, the most wonderful portion of the phenomena of a near view of the cauldron; whilst the roseate lustre, in peculiar states of the atmosphere, which pervades the spray, creates a beauty of tints, and an indescribable glory of colouring, combined with the partial glimpses of the bright wall of liquid deep marine emerald in the depths of the Horse-shoe, which it is useless to write about, as no language can convey even a faint idea of its gorgeous sublimity.

THE GREAT FALL FROM THE STURGEON ROCKS, NIAGARA.

A view of the Great Fall, which is seldom seen, is that from the Sturgeon Rocks, nearly under that part of the precipice opposite to the Museum. You here embrace within the distinct sphere of vision

the whole Fall, at a sufficient distance not to be wet with the spray, and yet to catch all the varying tints which, however, it is, of course, impossible to embody in a picture. You may also derive amusement, if not surprise, at seeing those monsters of the river, the huge sturgeons, come sailing up amid the swelling green waves at your feet. They are hideously ugly, with their brown coarse skins and deformed snouts, but evince amazing power and strength, and seem well calculated to combat the tremendous series of rapids up which they must fight their way from Lake Ontario.

I do not know whether the salmon are able to accomplish this feat, never having seen them at the Falls; but the sturgeon is a much larger and more powerful fish; very different, however, from his royal prototype in England, as to delicacy of flavour. Their coarse flesh has the taste of veal, and is eaten by the inhabitants; but the fish is killed, I suppose, chiefly for its isinglass.

The persons occupied in capturing it have not much profit to obtain, as it frequently requires long and anxious watchings before one is speared; and they often get away, from their amazing strength, and the impossibility of the fisher quitting the rocks, owing to the rapidity of the flood, which rushes around him in the shore eddies to which the fish resorts. Instances have indeed occurred, in which men have been drawn with their spears into the water, and have only been saved by great exertion.

I had a very large Newfoundland dog, who was watching the spearing at this place, and in his eagerness fell over the rock. He was swept round and round by the eddies for a long while, and then carried into the boiling surge of the foamy current, which drove him rapidly down the river for about a mile, and the ferryman, a good-natured hardy boatman, seeing him pass the ferry, very kindly crossed over to the American side, below the Fall, and found Mr. Cæsar had passed

the rubicon, and had got into the slack water, where he was, nothing loth, taken into the boat. It is possible that a good swimmer, by keeping quiet, might have accomplished the same feat; but I scarcely think that there is one who would voluntarily try it.

Pickerel and bass are caught in the still waters or eddies, and there are plenty of small fry; but whether these fish are bred there, or whether they come from above the Fall, it is difficult to determine. Animals frequently come over, but are generally, I believe always, mutilated. The last time I was there, nineteen loons (*colymbus glacialis*), the great northern diver, a very large and powerful bird, as big as a swan, and with singular black and white tesselated plumage, came over. Their skins, in some instances, were perfect enough for preservation; but the buoyancy of these oily birds, who can use their wings like fins, and live a long time under water, probably preserved

them from utter destruction. The sight of the loon is remarkable, for there is no bird on the Canadian lakes so difficult to obtain as this solitary wanderer. He will dive in the interval of the flash and reach of the shot; and thus, although he is so large an object, and so distinct, by his black plumage, from the water, he is seldom killed.

THE FALLS OF NIAGARA FROM ABOVE THE CAULDRON AND TABLE ROCK.

We shall, with the above view, conclude the present selection of sketches of the "Thundering River," or the "Thunder of Water," as its original name in the Indian tongues signifies, the Senecas calling it O-ni-āw-ga-rah, and almost all the tribes of Chippewa descent, or who converse in that general dialect, calling it Ni-āw-garăh.

One of the most interesting places and periods at which the vast descent of the "still vext" ocean-river can be viewed, is from above the table rock, on a day dark

with "thunder, lightning, wind, and rain." The blacker and more gloomy the sky, the more grand and awful the contrast of the white, foaming, and indescribable flood. It forms an exact opposite to the view on a fine and tranquil afternoon of autumn, with the gloriously tinted forest; the blue—the peculiar blue sky of Canada; the glittering of the waters; their thousand hues, from the emerald to the diamond, through every shade of green, yellow, brown, purple, red, blue; the soft and wool-like mountains of vapour in the cauldron; the rainbow stealing into the very depths of it; and that mellow and peculiar shade, the slightest imaginable, of rose colour, thrown over the ascending vapour.

On a dark day of elemental warrings, when every thing seems as though chaos was coming again, to confound this fair world in inexplicable confusion, you should see the Falls from above; and if the senses of man are capable of further gratification in

their present condition, I know not where in this world they are to seek it.

I cannot close this somewhat lengthened notice of Niagara without taking my reader with me along the high bank of the great river, for about four miles towards the cape, in order to show him another, and scarcely a lesser wonder; this I shall do, however, in another chapter.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE WHIRLPOOL OF THE NIAGARA.

The Whirlpool—The Devil's Cavern—The Rattlesnakes' Den—Sir John Colborne—American Cupidity—Projected Pleasure City at Niagara—Influence *versus* Law—Timber in the Whirlpool—A Soldier sucked into the Vortex—Rattlesnakes—Angling in the Whirlpool—Singular overhanging Rock—The most splendid View of the Falls.

I ATTEMPTED to make a road from the Clifton Hotel towards the Whirlpool, but found so many conflicting interests, that I had not the success which a longer residence might have afforded me. At present the road is somewhat difficult to follow along the top of the high, rocky, precipitous wall which

hems in the stream; but an active adventurous person may achieve it, and well he is repaid. A succession of magnificent rapids, caverns, and precipices are presented to his view; and the road itself, as it exists, is not bad for the first distance, or about a mile down to the Devil's Cavern, which is a large excavation, or natural hole, in the face of the precipice, about one-third of the way down. Rattlesnakes' Den is another on the opposite side. This road is a military reservation, and should be opened. It has not to contend with the difficulties which avarice otherwise threw in the way of the military reserve at the Falls being made free to the public.

Sir John Colborne, and his predecessor Sir Peregrine Maitland, attempted to make the Falls available to all visitors without expense. Sir Peregrine was resisted by an American, who kept the great hotel, and took possession of the public property; and finding he could pocket a dollar or so for each person passing down to the Table

Rock, fought the government a long time with success; and, owing to the engineer-officer having employed an unarmed working party of soldiers to level the obstacles this person had purposely made in the paths, a most lucrative and excellent case of grievance was got up, which fed the traitor Mackenzie for years, and, I believe, is scarcely yet ended. The juries of the district, however, did not agree with the American hotel-keeper, and ultimately gave a verdict in favour of the government.

Sir John Colborne, desirous to open the Falls to the travelling world, gave a licence of occupation, revokable at pleasure, to Messrs. Clarke and Street, merchants of some wealth residing at the Falls, with the express understanding that they were to offer no obstacles to the public, were to keep the staircases and roads in order, and to plant and beautify the banks. They had a great interest in the locality; and having, with others, planned the construction of a

pleasure city, if I may use the term, at the Falls of Niagara, which should become the most fashionable place of British North America, and having commenced a rail-road to bring the American travellers and produce from Buffalo, they began erecting baths, a museum, &c., on the military reserve, and, contrary to the express articles of the agreement which had been made with them—probably because they were the parties who had most strenuously resisted the American hotel-keeper in his endeavours to make Niagara a closed raree-show.

The lieutenant-governor immediately took active measures to put a stop to the proceedings of these worthy merchants, one of whom was a Scotchman, the other originally from the United States. With this view, he employed the officer of engineers in charge of the reserve, to require them to desist from enclosing and building, and that officer, warned by the fate of his predecessor, taking care not to employ the military in any shape,

caused one small stone to be removed publicly from the walls. On this, the very persons who had obtained the licence of occupation, with the full understanding that it was granted to them in order to prevent the possibility of such another attempt as that of the American inn-keeper, now turned, full of grievance, against the government, brought two actions of trespass against the officer of engineers, and, *mirabile dictu!* although one of them had sat on the judgment seat when the jury punished the American for his covetousness, they, by their great influence in the neighbourhood, were able to obtain a decided verdict, with damages of five hundred pounds against the crown; and either they, or their heirs, now remain in actual possession of land of which they had humbly begged the temporary occupancy!

The City of the Falls proved, as any sensible person might have anticipated, a thorough failure, and the public have still

access to the Table Rock, and staircase, owing to Messrs. Clarke and Street being unable to eject the government from a space of one chain, or sixty feet in width, along the upper edge of the precipice.

Travellers may, therefore, without paying toll to the miller, proceed as far as the mill, constructed by one of the parties on the rapids above, and may also go down the staircase for nothing; though such is the profit derived from this staircase, that the bar-room, through which you must pass to descend, pays these people, as I am told, two hundred a-year.

You must also pay for going under the sheet of water, which is fair enough, as you must have a guide and water-proof dress.

But enough of this, which would not have been mentioned, were it not that the travelling public from all parts of the world is interested in it; and if the local government will put the case in Chancery, as I intended to do, there is but little fear that

the beautiful banks of the Falls will not long remain at the mercy of private speculators.

But, *en avant*, to the whirlpool. The river, which has gradually contracted its channel very much, after passing the great white sheet of the American Fall, proceeds in a curved form towards the north-west, and after falling over tremendous rapids, suddenly turns, at right angles to its former course, and runs towards the north-east, still hemmed in by the precipice, which now increases in altitude. Here it has scooped out a vast basin in the rocks, of a circular form, and the rushing and roaring waters, entering the narrow gorge from the south-east, strike by their impetus with such force on the perpendicular wall of the opposite gorge, that an under-current is immediately created, and the waters whirl in a dizzy vortex until they find egress towards the north-east, between the precipitous walls of the chasm.

As the rock is very lofty here (between

two and three hundred feet), the view from above is so distant, that very little but the faint whirling, or concentrically enlarging circles of the water can be traced; for the largest trunks of trees which are spinning in its eddies seem there no bigger than sticks. It is from below that the curious visitant must see the effect. But the descent is dangerous, from the vicinity of the Table Rock, and it is necessary to go back about a mile on the road, and ask permission to cross a farmer's grounds, where there is a path more accessible.

Here, after crossing a field or two, you enter into a beautiful wood, and, going through it for a quarter of a mile, begin to descend by a narrow, obscure, and winding path, cut out of the mountain, which is covered with the primæval forest. The descent is not very difficult, perfectly safe, and with a little expense would be pleasant. It leads to the centre of the bay-coast of the whirlpool, where there are but few rocks,

and a narrow shingle beach. Here you see the vastness of the scene, the great expanse of the circular basin, the mass of mountain which encloses it almost to its very edge, and the overhanging Table Rock, nearly like that at the Falls, and probably produced by a similar cause, the disintegration of the slate beds under the more unyielding lime-stone.

So extensive, however, is the surface of water, that the huge trunks of trees floating in the concentric circles of the whirling waters, when they reach their ultimate doom in the actual vortex, appear still not larger than small logs. They revolve for a great length of time, touching the shores in their extreme gyrations, and then, as the circles narrow, are tossed about with increasing rapidity, until, in the middle, the largest giants of the forest are lifted perpendicularly, and appear to be sucked under, after a time, altogether.

A singular part of the view is the very sharp angle of the precipice, and its bank of

débris on the American side. You also just catch a view of the foaming rapid on the right; and an attentive observer will perceive that in the centre of the vast basin of the whirlpool, the water is several feet higher than at the edges, appearing to boil up from the bottom. It varies, I should think, in the degrees of its agitation, depending perhaps on the increase or diminution of the quantity of supplied water; for there have been instances of persons who have attempted to save the timber floating round it, having, by their want of caution, allowed themselves to be engulfed, and yet escaping at last. A soldier, a few years ago, I think of the 68th regiment, got thus drawn from the edge, and was whirled round and round for several hours, but saved at last by the exertions of the neighbouring farmers, who came with ropes to his rescue. I have heard naval men say, that they thought a stout boat might cross; but I confess, from the manner in which the largest trees are treated, notwith-

standing their buoyancy, I should be very unwilling to try the experiment, and it is known that persons have been destroyed.

It is said, that timber and logs coming over the rapids from the falls are detained sometimes for months before they are finally engulfed in the whirlpool, and, doubtless, it is never free from them; and perhaps there may be occasionally a counteracting current, from the furious winds which rage in the chasm, or other causes, to prevent their approach to the centre; and in this way those who have escaped, have escaped merely because they were only tossed about in the outer rings of the whirl, and never approached its tremendous centre, from which, I conceive, by an under-current, the water escapes to the gorge below, and from which, when once involved, nothing could possibly emerge; as the very boiling up of the waters, and the tremendous force exerted there on the trees and logs, evince.

The visit to the shores of the whirlpool

may be attended with the gratification of another kind of curiosity to the naturalist, for he may there see the rattlesnake in his native horrors. The boy who went with me as a guide, endeavoured to find a den, or cleft, in which this tremendous reptile might be lying, but he was unsuccessful, although they are frequently seen and killed there, being, after all, fortunately sluggish and inactive. We saw other snakes, but not the dreaded one.

The edge of the whirlpool is resorted to in the fishing season by anglers, for the pickerel and black bass, which are caught there, and are esteemed the finest fish in Canada.

There is one other spot from which this wonderful scene should be viewed:

THE WHIRLPOOL FROM ABOVE ON THE TABLE ROCK.

The view of the whirlpool from above is more beautiful than that from below, where the height of the precipice causes a continual

gloom and dark shadowings; but it is too distant to see the effect of the Charybdis itself.

From the Table Rock, which overhangs frightfully, you see up the gorge or glen of the Niagara, even as far as the village of the American Fall, Manchester; but the windings of the water prevent your discerning much of the rapids, or of the river. In some states of the weather a mist hangs over the whole length of the river, from the whirlpool to the Falls, and ever a cloud of vapour distinctly traces every winding. It is necessary therefore to choose a fine day for a visit to the whirlpool, when you may either look down from an absolute height of near three hundred feet sheer upon the seething gulf, or you may look up from below to the overhanging precipice, which juts into the air, a table of self-suspended rock, kept in position merely by the tenacity of its composition.

There is a cave below the precipice, containing large quantities of calcareous tufa;

and an adventurous person may scramble, about three-quarters of a mile from the whirlpool, up the river's brink, when he will be gratified by a close view of the rapids of the strait, which are even more tumultuous, raging, and awful than those of the river above the Falls. This, in fact, is the most splendid scene, after the Horseshoe, on the whole river, the water descending, as it is supposed, nearly thirty feet, over successive breaks in the rock.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE VOYAGE TO AMHURSTBURGH ON LAKE ERIE.

Inferiority of the American Falls—Immense Importance of the Welland Canal—A rival Plan—Chippewa, the Site of famous Battles—The cutting out of the Caroline by Captain Drew and his Companions—The Rebel Mackenzie—His Exploits on Navy Island—Rout of the Rebels—Admirable conduct of the Canadian Militia—Policy of Sir Francis Head—Rallying of the Farmers—Sir Allan M'Nabb—Village of Waterloo—Lake Erie—The Erie Canal—Its unparalleled Length—Fort Erie—Graves of Colonel Drummond and his Companions—Amherstburgh—The Detroit—Beauty and Richness of the Country—Profusion of Game—Introduction of the British Pheasant—Colonel Prince—Settlement of the Huron Indians—The Great Huron.

I HAVE said nothing of the American Fall, or of the views of the British Fall from the American shore, because the former is nothing more than the largest sheet of

nearly unbroken waterfall in the world, disfigured by a bridge, mills, and a village, which destroy all pictorial harmony. The scenery, indeed, of Goat Island, and the views of the Horseshoe, are equally fine as those on the Canadian side; but there you have neither the sheet of water to look up to, nor to go under, and there American enterprise and taste have built another bridge, as far as was practicable, with a sort of lighthouse at the end, which detracts much from the still grandeur of the scene—so much so, that it is to be hoped, some windy night or other, when nobody is in it, it may follow the fate of the Caroline.

But we must now travel to the mouth of the river Welland, one of the openings into the canal of that name, which canal has, until now, been a mere job. The government have, however, observed with a quiet eye the proceedings of this job, and at last, under Lord Sydenham's administration, seem disposed to do something about it; and if it

is ever made a good navigable steam-boat or ship canal, Canada will increase in wealth and population from the hour which opens its gates to the first vessel from Erie or Huron.

The Americans are so sensible of this, that for years they have been planning and projecting a magnificent ship navigation, to connect Erie, Ontario, and the Erie Canal. The plans of their topographical engineers for this stupendous work are beautifully executed, and would have been followed up, but that the monied concerns of the Republic have been in rather a ticklish state of late years, and the defalcations of their public servants of such alarming extent, as to cause the Executive to pause ere it enter upon so splendid a national undertaking.

If the Welland Canal be now seriously set about, and competent military engineers employed in its construction, the trade of the far-West must centre in Canada, and of its extent, what statistics can afford even a

glimpse? For the Americans well know that even if their grand ship canal were opened round the Falls, they have still a most serious disadvantage to contend against, in the ice of Lake Erie, and that coming from Niagara; whereas, the mouth of the Welland will always be open on the Canada shore, for weeks earlier, than the mouth of any canal on the New York side of the river; and, as its exitus on Lake Ontario will be at a great distance from the exitus of the Niagara, it will never be embarrassed there by the spring ice.

Travellers cross over the Welland river by a long wooden bridge in the village of Chippewa, famous for a battle in the last American war, and still more famous in 1837 as the head quarters of the brave Canadian militia, who took up arms in the gloomy depth of that winter, to resist the friendly intentions of their opposite neighbours.

If you proceed out of the Welland in a Canadian steam-boat, you will pass into the

River Niagara at rather a nervous place, where the river widens to an immense expanse, before it suddenly contracts again to form the rapids and cataract of Niagara. The first idea, to a stranger, on reaching this spot is—supposing the engine should get out of order, is the vessel to go down the Fall, which is boiling up at about two miles below? There is, however, I believe, very little real danger, as it is the site of the traject, or common ferry between Chippewa and the New York shore at Fort Schlosser, at that celebrated spot where Captain Drew and his dauntless militia sailors cut out the Caroline in the darkness of the night, and sent the pirate vessel flaming down into the abyss below. A deed more heroical was never performed by British seamen, and though the policy of it at the time was questionable, yet what good man can grieve that the laws of nations were perhaps for a moment lost sight of, when

it was as notorious as noon day, that, for the sake of gain and desperate spite, the wicked ship was constantly carrying over to Navy Island swarms of ragged adventurers, eager to imbue their unholy weapons in Canadian blood, and stolen cannon to be pointed at a shore whose people were at peace with the United States, but were deemed, nevertheless, fit subjects for a demoniac bombardment, and afterwards for midnight assassination?

Either by a steam-boat, which passes as far as the entrance into Lake Erie, at Waterloo village, or by the coach, which takes the road along the edge of the river, you must pass Navy Island, a small isle reserved by Great Britain for timber, and as commanding the channels of the river. Here the rebel Mackenzie, a man possessing neither character, influence, nor common prudence, took his stand after he escaped from the action at Gallows Hill, near To-

ronto, where he most appropriately opened the campaign against order, morality, and reason.

The width of the river is about five hundred yards, between the island and the Chippewa shore. On the island, Mackenzie's general, a pot-house hero, erected batteries of badly-mounted and ill-furnished cannon, which consequently did very little execution upon the Upper Canadian militia, assembled under the command of the Speaker of the House of Assembly. The regular troops, it is well known, had been wholly withdrawn; the only disposable officers of artillery, or of engineers, were busily employed in strengthening the fortifications of Toronto and Kingston, and in getting together the guns and stores, not above a dozen artillerymen having been left in the province.

The consequence was natural. The militia, brave and enthusiastic as they were, were wholly unaccustomed to field operations, and Navy Island remained, therefore,

day after day, as an impregnable fortress, the resources of which were magnified beyond credibility; and by trees having been cut down on it, and huts erected, it was thought that a heavy work, in the shape of a citadel block-house, had been built, which commanded all its batteries. A formidable army of militia were thus employed, eager for the fight, and led by an officer who had had, in his youth, a little experience.

The gallant act of Captain Drew lifted up the veil. An artillery officer was sent by the commander-in-chief, and an engineer officer followed; but, as is always the case when a campaign is opened under the unfavourable circumstances of a long previous peace, and in the depth of winter, it was some time ere the guns, mortars, rockets, and stores could be sent up. They no sooner began in earnest, and some symptoms were evinced of preparations for assault, than the ragged army on the island vanished; and when it was taken possession of, the grand

block-house, and formidable batteries, were found to exist in Mackenzie's or his pot-house general's proclamations only, whilst the number of slain from the guns and mortars of Chippewa were proofs that the enemy acted wisely in evacuating their pseudo strongholds.

The experience gained by the militia was not however thrown away. Two companies of regular troops would, with Captain Drew's boats, have cleared these vermin from the island with ease in two hours, and the militia afterwards proved that they could do the same thing at Prescott and elsewhere.

Nothing could exceed the patient forbearance of people called from their homes in the dead of a Canadian winter, to work at the construction of batteries, and be prepared hourly for invasion; and without intending the slightest disparagement to their brave leader, whose zeal, energy, and tact, kept this vast body together under the most unfavourable circumstances, had they been com-

manded, as they afterwards usually were, by officers of the regular army, the result must have been different; for I am certain he will allow that nothing is more difficult than to be called upon, after a quarter of a century of the most profound peace, when the sword had literally been turned into a reaping-hook, to act at a moment of alarm and dismay, as a general, in whose person is combined the adjutant and quartermaster, the artilleryman and the engineer, as well as the leader of wholly uninstructed thousands.

The policy of Sir Francis Head in removing the regular troops, and in throwing himself upon the patriotism and loyalty of the people, was noble, and nobly was he responded to. No sooner had the ruffian Mackenzie, (for it is useless to palter about terms in reference to such an outcast), unfurled the Bidwell flag at Montgomery's tavern, and assumed Gallows Hill as his rendezvous, than ten thousand farmers and farm labourers

rushed to the capital, to support the inhabitants in arms there. I actually believe there were at one period of the outbreak no fewer than forty thousand militia in the field, throughout the upper province.

The alacrity with which these brave men rushed to the defence of their country, may be surmised from the fact, that at Kingston, when the first despatch was received by me from the seat of government, it arrived at night. Before day-break there was an organized guard for the town, and next day the forts and batteries were occupied; and in the course of a day or two more, many had actually to be sent back, for want of accommodation for them in the barracks and town.

Loyal and brave men! Long may Sir Allan M'Nabb enjoy the satisfaction of having first led you in the career of glory and of honour! For my own part, being separated from you, I can do no more to show how I appreciate your excellence, than dedicate

this humble work to such of you as served with me; and I am persuaded that every British officer whose lot was in the course of duty mingled with yours, will record, whenever he may have an opportunity, a sense of your merits. It must have been a proud day when your officers met under the disfigured and disjointed column erected on Queenston heights, to the memory of the leader whom the militia of Upper Canada loved as a father—the gallant, the victorious Brock; and the soul of the miscreant, whose unholy hand despoiled that shrine, must have been "disquieted within him," if he witnessed, as probably he did, that noble scene. Rebuild it on sure foundations! Guard it, as the apple of your eye, and inscribe upon it Navy Island, Point Pelée, Amherstburgh, Hickory Island, Prescott! Yes, all those places where invaders dared to show themselves, where "treason looked so giant like," but where it could "but peep at what it would," and acted "little of its will."

The village of Waterloo is the first you come to, either in steam-boat or carriage; and here the great lake of the Cat, or Lake Erie, opens out its expanse, and a strong rapid is formed, which somewhat hinders the navigation; and here commences, at the opposite city of Buffalo, in the United States, the great Clinton, or Erie Canal, which enters the Hudson River at the head of the tide at Albany, after a course almost unparalleled in length. It is, however, no farther a magnificent undertaking, than as regards the gigantic idea being actually completed, of uniting Lake Erie with the Atlantic; for its locks and works are chiefly of wood, too narrow for other than mere boats, and requiring great and constant repair.

When the Welland Canal shall be completed, this will be disused, as far as that part of it which meets the Oswego Canal, as the transit of goods from the western states will then be made in vessels capable

of navigating the lakes from Superior to Oswego, and only one transhipment be required, whilst the vessel may proceed to sea, if necessary, by the completion of the St. Lawrence, or by the Rideau. It is, however, never to be contemplated that ocean-going vessels will ascend to Huron and Superior, nor is it requisite they should. They must discharge at Montreal into smaller ships, which, passing all the series of canals, many of which require widening, will convey goods nearly two thousand miles westward, if the country round Huron and Superior be ever opened to commerce to that extent.

Passing Waterloo you see Fort Erie, a scene of slaughter and of siege during the war. Here the gallant Colonel Drummond was killed whilst storming the breach, and here is a long row of graves where he and his comrades repose in peace. The fort and barracks remained in 1838, and I believe still do so, in the same state as when fire and sword passed over them.

Lake Erie is the most shallow of all the great inland seas of Canada, and consequently the most dangerous in stormy weather. It affords few harbours, and you pass the mouth of the Welland Canal, and the naval station at the Grand River, without much diversity of scenery, the banks being far from lofty. Long Point, reaching for many miles into the lake, is perhaps the most singular portion of the Canada side, being separated from the main land by a shifting breach, sometimes navigable and often closed. Here, when the Welland Canal is completed, there must be pains taken to create an open channel, as it will save the navigation of the most exposed portion of the lake. The Americans have a great number of large, but slightly built steam-boats, plying from Buffalo to Lake Michigan, and some of these occasionally stop at Amherstburgh, so that the traveller may with ease visit the far-west.

Amherstburgh, called also Malden, is an old settlement, originally occupied by the

French. It is however merely a large village, possessing little worthy of notice, excepting the beauty of its position. It is protected by an eastern fort, and has the island of Bois Blanc in its front, whilst the river or strait which passes by it, is named the Detroit, leading from Lake Erie to Lake St. Clair.

This part of Upper Canada, from Kettle Creek, or Port Stanley, an artificial harbour, round to Sarnia and Goderich, is the garden of the province, being less affected by the weather and climate than other parts, and capable of producing all the cereal gramina in abundance. European fruits of every description flourish, and tobacco is grown in large quantities. The country is diversified by rivers and undulating lands, and covered, where man has not opened it, with the most luxuriant forests of beech, birch, elm, maple, chestnut, walnut, cherry, black, red and white oak, hickory, cedar, fir, spruce and pine, with the wild vine, gooseberries, currants, strawberries, raspberries, and a profusion of flowers.

I know of no country more smiling, or of a more generous soil than this, and it is rapidly filling up. The sportsman meets here the partridge or pheasant of Canada, for it is more like the latter; snipe, woodcock; curlew, plover, teal, black duck, wood duck, and a great variety of other ducks; occasionally wild geese, the bittern, and flocks of wild pigeons innumerable; also the Canadian hare, a sort of rabbit, which turns white in winter; deer; occasionally a bear or a moose-deer; racoons, the loup-cervier, or mountain-cat, the lynx, the wolf, and the otter.

I have heard that Colonel Prince introduced the British pheasant on his property, with what success I know not; and it is at Amherstburgh you may find that noble forest bird, the wild turkey.

Amherstburgh is two hundred and sixty-nine miles by land from Toronto; has a population of about fifteen hundred, fluctuating, however, much beyond that, by the

continual arrival of black or coloured people migrating from the land of liberty, where they alone are doomed to slavery.

Sandwich, another village, sixteen miles westward, has a larger population; and near them is another settlement, named Windsor. The old French settlers in this part of Upper Canada are in larger numbers than elsewhere; and here, at nearly one thousand miles from Quebec, you meet the same Jean Baptiste face and feature, and hear the *patois* which was formerly the vernacular of the Canadas. The Upper Canadian Frenchman retains, however, his loyalty to England, with his native good-humour and *bienseance*; and I know few more estimable people than the farmers and French gentlemen of this part of the world.

Amherstburgh and its vicinity is celebrated for the manufacture of a beautiful straw-plat; and the summer traveller should not neglect to provide himself with a hat of Amherstburgh manufacture. Near the town

is the Huron settlement, where a branch of the Huron Indians have a large tract of land allotted to them, which is so far worthy of a visit, as it is the first opportunity you may have of seeing the Indian in an half-civilized condition.

A steam-boat ran from this place, or Windsor, to Port Goderich, on Lake Huron, and I dare say still continues to do so. Sailing-vessels pass round the south shore to Huron and Penetangueshene. I shall, therefore, convey the traveller in imagination, by touching at Goderich, *en passant*, and proceeding, through the Detroit, into the beautiful little Lake St. Clair, and then, through the tortuous channels of the mouth of the river of that name, into it, and so to the Great Huron.

Near the opening of the St. Clair into Lake Huron, you pass Port Sarnia, two hundred and forty-seven miles from Toronto by land, where there are flourishing settle-

ments, as is, indeed, the case almost all the way from Quebec along the shore for upwards of one thousand miles, and then the immense Lake of Huron bears you on its bosom.

CHAPTER XV.

LAKE HURON—GODERICH.

The Huron Lake—Its Dimensions—Proceedings of the Canada Land Company—Goderich—Mr. Galt and Dr. Dunlop—Guelph—Roads through the Wilderness—The Progress of Colonization—Sir Francis Head and the Indians—The Islands of the Great Spirit—Excellent Results of colonizing this District—The Georgian Gulph—Singular Indian Vase—Proofs of a more civilized Race, now extinct.

To sail on Lake Huron is to sail on one of the largest seas of fresh water in the world, whose waves emulate those of the ocean; and from its immense expanse, length, and depth, the swell and roll are, perhaps, as long and as full. Huron is quite different from Ontario and Erie, more oceanic, and more solemnly grand. It is two hundred and fifty miles long, by one hundred and

ninety broad; so that you may sail one thousand one hundred miles along its shores, and by taking the windings and bays nearly as much more. Its mean depth is said to be one thousand feet, and its elevation five hundred and seventy-eight above the tide-waters of the Atlantic.* Michigan is un-

* The Canadian lakes have the following mean depths, elevations above the Atlantic, length and breadth, and circumference:—

	Length.	Breadth.	Circumference.	Mean Depth.	Elevation.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Feet.	Feet.
Superior . .	450	200	1525	900	596
Huron . . .	250	190	1100	1000	578
Michigan . .	260	90	1000	1000	578
Erie . . .	275	50	700	84	565
Ontario . .	180	80	500	500	232
St. Clair . .	35	30	100	20	570
Simcoe . . .	40	30	120	—	712, or 480 above Lake Ontario.

It has been computed that the Canadian lakes contain 14,000 cubic miles of water, or more than half that on the whole earth.

These deductions have been drawn from careful surveys; but the mean depths of the large lakes are assumed, as some of them have been sounded in places near their centre without

doubtedly a gulph of Huron, and therefore these breadths and lengths may be doubled.

But as our plan is to gallop on, we must now reach Goderich, where the Canada Company have shown how much can be done by enterprize.

In 1825, the commissioners appointed by the Canada Land Company arrived in Upper Canada. In 1827, Guelph, the capital of their great tract of land, called the Huron tract, was founded with much ceremony by Mr. Galt and Dr. Dunlop; and in 1833 Goderich became a settlement. Both are now flourishing towns. Guelph is eighty-seven miles from Toronto, and Goderich one hundred and fifty-five; the former with a population exceeding two thousand.

The Canada Company, consisting of wealthy and highly-respectable London merchants, purchased of the government 1,384,413 acres

finding bottom; and it is conjectured that Ontario has a bed of salt in its deepest part; which is very probable, as the surrounding country is of the salt formation.

of crown revenues, and of clergy land 829,439; or, altogether, 2,213,843 acres of territory, valued at three shillings and sixpence an acre. Difficulties afterwards arose respecting the right of the government to dispose of the clergy reserves; and the company, having abandoned the claim to them, received in lieu a block in the western and London districts, of one million of acres, part of a tract purchased from the six nations of Indians; and in consequence of this tract being a complete and unbroken forest, the government granted the company a drawback upon the purchase-money, of one-third, or £48,380, which the company was bound to expend in making canals, roads, bridges, churches, wharfs, school-houses, and other improvements, for the behoof of the settlers. These improvements were to be estimated for, and submitted to, the approval of the deputy-governor, who was authorized to grant credits to the amount thus estimated and expended.

Up to 1838, which is the latest information I possess, the company had opened a road from Wilmot to Goderich, sixty-four miles; from the Goderich line to the township of London, thirty-five miles. They have turnpiked the London road, widened that from Wilmot through Goderich to Lake Huron, sixty-four miles, and turnpiked it; opened the Bayfield road for thirteen miles; six miles through Goderich to Lake Huron; opened five miles through Tuckersmith; and expended £100 towards erecting an episcopal church in Goderich;—in all amounting to £27,493; and they had contracted for various other works to the amount of £2,500, which were executed, and works to a further amount of £5,000 were in the course of progress.

The one hundred miles of road executed by the Canada Company through the wilderness, is equal to any road in the province; and besides this great outlay on the drawback allowed them by government, the immense sum of £87,000 had been expended

up to 1838, in the formation of public buildings, bridges, roads, and piers, out of their capital.

I will not tire the patience of the general reader by entering into a detail of the agreements by the colonial-office with this company. Suffice it merely to say, that every precaution has been taken for tying the company down, so as to prevent their speculating with the land, beyond their means of payment to the Crown. They were allowed sixteen years from the 1st of July 1826, for the fulfilment of their contract, and the purchase-money was to be paid by annual instalments, varying in amount from £15,000 to £20,000. Thus their contract terminates on the 1st of July 1842, when they must take up whatever land remains unpaid for, or abandon their claim to it; and they are bound in each of the fifteen years to locate, by actual settlers, one-half of the land annually paid for. Up to 1837, they had actually located about 100,000 acres, by *bonâ fide*

sales to settlers, and to 1840 had spent a large additional sum in roads, bridges, and the improvement of Goderich harbour. Their operations commenced in 1827, up to which year the average annual immigration for (say) ten years, amounted in Upper Canada to about 13,000 souls.

In 1830, when by diffusing information, and by numerous agencies, the advantages of this province to settlers of small capital became known in Europe, the emigration rose as high as 24,300. In 1831, it reached 49,200, and in 1832, 51,400. Since that year it gradually declined or fluctuated, and immense exertions were made to turn the tide to Australasia, the Cape of Good Hope, and the United States. Towards 1837, emigration almost ceased to the Canadas, owing to the unsettled political aspect of Lower Canada, and the desire to thwart it, which was evinced by Papineau and his colleagues, by imposing a poll-tax, and by throwing every possible obstacle in the way

of British settlers. In 1838 and 1839 it amounted to nothing, comparatively speaking, but in 1840, it recovered its tone. The bravery displayed by the militia in the defence of their soil, the strength they exhibited, and the proud position their ill-used country stood in, when compared with that of their neighbours, induced the sons of Britain once more to seek a home amongst them; and accordingly, up to the 15th of August, 19,507 had arrived at the port of Quebec; and it may be fairly presumed, that in the rest of August, September, and part of October, as many as 5000 more.

Goderich is the only harbour of any consequence from the River St. Clair to Cabot's Head, on Lake Huron, a distance of nearly two hundred and fifty miles, and is formed by the mouth of the river Maitland, which is barred, as are most of the rivers emptying themselves into the lakes.

This long unbroken sweep of shore is exposed to all the fury of the winds prevailing

on the lake; and thus the Canada Company, having failed in an attempt to induce the radical parliament of Upper Canada to grant money for lessening the bar, were obliged to solicit a lease of the water-lots adjoining it from the government, and to undertake the expense of forming an artificial harbour, by means of piers, which were estimated at nearly £8,000. The bar had only three and a half feet of water over it; that is to say, vessels above that floatage could not pass over. The shallowest portion in 1838, had eight and a half by the improvements then executed, and there will be eleven feet when the piers are completed, which is fully sufficient for any schooner or steamer navigating the lake.

Goderich is in the county of Huron, and its chief town. In 1829, this county was a wilderness, inhabited by only four families; in 1838 it had a population of five thousand souls, returned a member to the legislature,

and promises to become one of the richest portions of the colony.

To the north of Goderich is a vast tract owned by the Indians, but not inhabited by them, and only used as occasional hunting grounds. Sir Francis Head having visited the country, and having assembled all the tributary Indians on the Manitoulin Islands, entered into a treaty, by which the whole of the Indian reservations on the south side of Lake Huron, it was agreed by the chiefs, should be ceded to the British government for a certain sum of money, and the Indians were to take up their future abode on the islands of the Great Spirit, as Manitoulin signifies. He erected some buildings at Manitou-a-wanning, a bay of the large island, and having held a council with some thousands of the aborigines, returned to Toronto, with the intention of opening this vast tract to the British emigrant. I believe this noble scheme has not yet been completed.

It would be advantageous beyond conception to the indigent settler, as well as to the defence of the country; and if the government were to take up the land and settle it with discharged soldiers, and deserving small farmers and labourers, invasion by way of Penetangueshene, always a vulnerable point, would no longer be dreaded; whilst the magnificent harbours to the eastward of Cabot's Head, such as Owen's Sound, Colpoy's Bay, and many others, would become the seats of flourishing towns, and the resort of steam-boats and lake-going vessels.

There is, moreover, every indication of coal in this vicinity, as I have obtained on the shores the fossils accompanying the coal strata. The country is still unexplored, and is most diversified, and rises into lofty hills covered with enormous timber, of all the usual descriptions. In fact, nothing can exceed the beauty of the whole southern coast of the Georgian Gulf, as this part of Lake Huron is called; its most exposed and

least valuable portion being the great bay of Nottawassaga, of which hereafter.

My reader must not be surprised that I occasionally wander a little from my subject. Travelling in western Canada is not subject to stage-coach rules; and I have just recollected a singular specimen of the industry of a race long extinct and unknown, which came into my possession, and was found in clearing the forest for building at Goderich. It will interest the antiquarian reader, inasmuch as there exist, in various parts of western Canada, relics of a race, anterior to the present Indian, farther advanced in the arts, and connected, probably, with the more civilized conquerors of Mexico, the Aztecs.

It would be labour lost, in a work like the present, to enter into a learned disquisition to prove the Asiatic origin of the Indians of America; and it will be quite sufficient to observe, that there appears every day strong proofs that their migration from the

eastern shores of the old world will be soon verified.

The vase in question was found on the Canada Company's lands near the eastern shores of Huron, and at the new town or settlement of Goderich, in clearing the forest in the year 1833. It is made, apparently, of feldspar, or a granitic composition in which feldspar holds the foremost place, and is 10½ inches wide in its longest diameter, 8 $\frac{2}{10}$ inches in its shortest, oval, 6½ inches high, and $\frac{2}{10}$ths of an inch thick. It is perfect, excepting part of the lip, and appears not to have had any handle, and to have been painted. It was presented to Lady Colborne, who very kindly left it with the author.

Great quantities of Indian pottery are found in all the townships from Toronto to Lake Simcoe, and thence to Penetanguishene; but all the specimens I have seen are of hard-baked clay, and are less elegant than this, which is, moreover, the only nearly perfect relic of such antiquities that

has, to my knowledge, been discovered in Canada, and is evidently the production of a state of society superior to that in which the modern race of uncivilized Indians of this portion of North America have existed. It resembles strongly, in shape, the vessels for cooling water, used at this day in the East.

CHAPTER XVI.

PENETANGUESHENE, THE INDIANS, AND THE GIANT'S TOMB.

Naval Establishment on the Huron—Increase of Military Settlements—Romantic Story of two Brothers—Meeting with an Indian Tribe—Appropriate Scene of the Conference—The old Chief—Prowess of the young Warriors—Their Reverence for the British Flag—Grotesque Ornaments—Indian Mourning—A War Drama—Surprise of an American Officer by the Savages—A Chippewa Chief—Eastern Origin of the Indians—Sad Change in their Condition—The Giant's Tomb—Christian Islands—Sir John Colborne and the Indians—The Victims of Civilization.

PENETANGUESHENE is a fishing settlement in a small but excellent harbour of the Georgian Bay of Lake Huron, which was chosen as the seat of a naval establishment, in order to protect Upper Canada from invasion by the lake, as the capital is ap-

proachable from it. This harbour is capable of holding a large fleet securely in all weathers. At the mouth of the harbour are stone barracks, always occupied by troops, a naval storehouse, and wharfs.

The village is at the bottom of the harbour, and is small, but pleasantly seated, communicating by a road, not much better than a bridle-path, with Lake Simcoe, and by a portage with Nottawassaga Bay, on Lake Huron.

The waters of Lake Simcoe are discharged into the Georgian Bay by the River Matchedash, through a series of highly romantic and picturesque falls, which, before the bridle road was made, were, by means of portages, the only route practicable to Penetanguishene from the capital.

Of late years military settlers have been located along the path, which has improved it very much. The path is practicable generally for a strong light waggon, but horseback is the more usual mode of proceeding

from Penetangueshene to Lake Simcoe.—Settlements are gradually spreading along the whole line, and the distance of twelve miles cannot now be passed in these ancient forests without meeting a house or hut.

So much was this transit formerly dreaded, on account of the dreary woods which, towards the north, are of course interminable, that it was accounted a sort of wonder when a female above the rank of a soldier's wife reached Penetangueshene, the most distant of all the Canadian settlements on the southern arm of Huron. It is still a journey of some difficulty for a lady; and seven or eight years ago two soldiers perished on the march. They were brothers, one healthy, the other weak; the weak one became faint in the long woods, and his brother undertook to stay by him under a huge tree, whilst the detachment marched to the nearest settlement, to procure the means of bringing him on. On the return of the soldiers and settlers to the spot, after the lapse of a few

hours, they found both dead, probably from fear and excitement, for the weather was fine and cheerful. I have often passed this tree on horseback and alone, and have never done so without shuddering. No person was to blame; and to account for the deaths, both of the healthy and the weakly man, in so short an interval, is impossible. Drink had nothing to do with the matter, though fraternal affection may have had much. In all likelihood, the weakly brother died in the course of nature; whilst the strong one may have become alarmed, from being left in the vast wilderness with his brother's corse, and yielded his life to the impulse of causeless terror. The tree is marked by the settlers with the dead brothers' names.

On arriving the first time at Penetangueshene, I was fortunate enough to reach it at a time of the year when the Indians resorted to it to receive their annual presents; and I was still more fortunate in finding that the meeting was not, as usual, composed of the

half-civilized races, but was attended by a tribe from the far-west, composed of the pure and unmixed breed of the children of the forest.

In treating of the capital of Upper Canada, I have alluded to a scene which I am now about to describe somewhat minutely, as it falls to the lot of very few travellers from Europe, now-a-days, to see the pure and unmixed American Indian, and the time is not distant when, to visit the savage, as he is called, will require a journey far beyond the wilds of the Missisippi; unless, indeed, that savage takes it into his head to visit his brother, the white man, in the United States, to return some of the unsparing evil which the long-knife* has dealt out to him: a consummation by no means probable.

I happened then to be at Penetanguecshene, when the unfortunate Pou-tah-wah-tamies, and nearly two thousand other

* Chomoko-man, or long-knife, is the Indian name for a white man.

Indians, arrived there, the latter to receive their annual gifts, and the former to implore protection. I had never seen the wild and heathen Indians before, and shall never forget the impression their appearance, in an August evening, with every thing beautiful in the scenery around, made upon me.

To do honour to the commandant of the British post and his guests, these warlike savages selected for the conference a sloping green field in front of his house, whose base was washed by the waters of Huron, which exhibited the lovely expanse of the basin, with its high and wooded back-ground, and the single sparkling islet in the middle. No spot could have been imagined more suitable. Behind it rose the high hill, destined to receive a future fortress, and which, cleared of timber, is dotted here and there with the neat dwellings of the military residents.

The young warriors of the tribe, led by a grave and solemn sachem, advanced along

the road, from where they had landed towards the council ground, dancing to the measured and yet vehement cadence of the war-drum, and displaying, with majestic earnestness, the mode in which the tribe was ready to step forth to fight for the flag under which they now marched; for an old and tattered standard, composed of remnants of the flag of Britain, was borne over their heads. Each warrior, his knees bent, his body lowered, and all his weapons exhibited, slowly, and in a sort of jumping and stamping motion, advanced, singing a low and very melancholy war song, in time to the notes of a cylindric wooden drum, covered with the hide of an animal.

When the tribe arrived at the gate of the commandant's house, where we were all assembled, the song and the drum instantly ceased; every warrior in a moment quitted the stealthy and crouching posture and look, and erecting himself in all the stateliness of

savage grandeur, shook his war weapons, and uttered the most terrific of all sounds, the war-whoop.

The sachem or chief, a very venerable old man, then advanced, the weapons were lowered, and all shook hands with the British officers, and proceeded to the council ground, where they speedily seated themselves in a semicircle fronting the waters of Huron.

I now had an unlimited opportunity of examining this singular race, but could not converse with them, excepting through the interpreter, as they spoke only their own language, and only one of them understood the Chippewa, which is the general medium of correspondence amongst all the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains.

The warriors were all perfectly unclothed, with the exception of the blue cloth about the loins, which is so universally worn by all the wandering nations. Their forms were generally above the middle size, and elegant,

but their arms exhibited very little muscle. The colour of the skin could not be traced, excepting in the second chief, who was, as we were told, a Chippewa, as the whole body and face were covered with paint. One half of the body, from the neck downwards, including the right leg and arm, was black, and in like manner the other half white. The face was painted red, or white, or black, with bright vermillion streaks, and gave them a most terrific look, particularly in those who were tattooed; and the hair was decorated with beads, feathers, pipes, &c.

They were armed with short rifles, tomahawks, knives, bows and arrows, and clubs; and on their legs some had bells and bracelets, whilst medals, wampum, and scalps hung from their necks, and the pipe and tobacco-pouch, with their ammunition, and various useful articles, were tied about the waist in ornamented cases. Those who had lost their wives, or very near relatives, had the face painted entirely black, and this we

were told is continued during the whole time of mourning.

After they had been for some time seated, and the old sachem had explained that his young men sought the protection of their Great Father across the Great Lake, and that they had quitted for ever the soil which covered the bones of their ancestors, to smoke the calumet of peace with the British warriors,—he stated that the Pow-tah-wah-tamies had sold their noble war-horses, and were no longer an equestrian nation; that they had sold them to purchase canoes, and the necessary provision to enable them to travel fifteen hundred miles to meet their white brethren; and that the Big Knives having taken up the hatchet to exterminate them, and having bought all their land, the old men, the young men and their squaws had only now to look for happiness to their Great Father, for whom the Pow-tah-wah-tamies had fought, and watered the earth with their blood,—as his young men were about

to show to the British warriors. For himself, he said, his days were few and his years many. "But," said he, striking at the same time the pole on which floated the resemblance of a British ensign, and which had been planted on the centre of the council ground, "I have been a brave warrior, and sixty scalps adorned my wigwam. Ha! is it not true, my young men, that which your father tells the pale faces?"

"Ugh! ugh! ugh!" responded the warriors, in deep sonorous interjections; "it is true, father."

The old man's countenance beamed with the fire which had long slumbered, and he again struck the flag-staff, which is the usual mode of vouching for warlike actions, and a modest method of accounting for his egotism in a western warrior; after which ceremonial, should he assert a falsehood, he would be an object of derision and contempt —a by-word among his people.

He now gathered his blanket around his

shoulders (for he was the only one, from his great age, excepting the Chippewa, who wore any clothing), and striding to his seat, he once more assumed the patient and solemn demeanour of an Indian in council.

The interpreter then told us that the young warriors were about to show their brother warriors their prowess in a late action with the Big Knives. The drum began to send forth its deep monotonous incentives to battle, and a very handsome middle-sized athletic young warrior, with a fine intelligent countenance, and an eye like that of a hawk, started up, and shook the numberless war trappings that covered his painted body.

He was followed by another and an older man, but as we were told, one of the most subtle and able warriors of the tribe. I can liken this last exhibiter, with his long thin bony arms, his emaciated body, on which the lines of the protruding ribs were painted black and white to resemble a skeleton; his wide and well-armed mouth, his scowling

brow and piercing eye, combined with the lynx-like crouching attitude he assumed,—to nothing else than those images of the arch-fiend which haunt our schoolboy imaginations.

The young warrior, displaying a rifle richly ornamented with porcupines' quills and beads, sewn on a covering of scarlet cloth in which it was enveloped, set out with the stamping trot at which an Indian commences his war-dance, keeping a wide circle, and holding all the while a vehement colloquy with his follower, who kept close behind him, and whose business it appeared to be, to look well at every object they encountered, and to give the young man timely notice of the presence of the Big Knives; for so they term the soldiers of the United States army.

To prove to us that they had been accustomed to carry on their wars on horseback, the young warrior placed his rifle, and his follower his spear, in the same position as a

schoolboy does his hobby-horse, and both commenced trotting exactly as a child would on a stick. After they had thus ridden for some distance, the drum still beating, they both made a sudden halt, bent forward their heads, and seemed to perceive a trail or track in the grass. Their conversation before had been loud and vehement, it now became cautious, and was carried on only in audible whisperings, accompanied by great gesticulation, and examination of the trail.

Motions were now made to indicate that the horses were tied up and the warriors rapidly ran forward, bending the body to the ground, examining every now and then their arms, and constantly peering at the track.

The follower now stopped, crept in advance of his leader, and motioned to him to enter a canoe. They then appeared to float silently for some time on the supposed river, the guide merely steering, until all at once

they both laid down their arms, and paddled might and main.

This lasted for some time, until the guide stopped, crept out of the supposed canoe, made it fast, and both began to crawl like serpents on the grass.

I had no conception that it was possible to make the flesh and sinews of the body move in the way it did on these singular creatures. It was positively unpleasant to behold the vermicular motion of the sinews and flesh on the back and shoulders.

Having crawled like snakes in the grass for some time, the guide pointed with his spear, and both became perfectly still, their bright eyes alone, by their fearful glitterings, showing that they were animated beings.

Slowly the warrior raised his head, and the guide again motioned forward with the point of his bright spear.

The young warrior's flesh then fairly quivered in every limb, and cautiously pushing forward his rifle, he, still extended on the

grass, took a deliberate aim, and with the quickness of thought, a ball sped into the lucid waters of Huron below us.

The whole tribe then placed their hands on their mouths, and gave a most terrific war-whoop. The young warrior and his guide sprang to their feet, the rifle was re-loaded with ball, and they ran to the supposed spot on which their enemy had been slain. Here they again set up the war-whoop, and exhibited signs of demoniac joy, capering and jumping about with the most extravagant gestures.

The young warrior and his attendant then held a long and anxious talk, and this was only interrupted by what I suppose was the appearance, to them, of some symptoms of life on the part of their foe, and of their station being an insecure one.

The guide examined in every direction, and the young warrior drawing forth the tomahawk, turned the hammer end outwards, and stooping down, struck three hard

blows with it on the supposed victim's head, and then slinging the weapon in his wampum belt, he unsheathed his scalping knife, and completed his victory.

The guide now returned, and after communicating with his brother, they both gathered sticks, grass, and leaves, and went through the representation of concealing or burying the slain, and hastening away again to the canoe. After this, the scene was ended, the tribe expressed the usual guttural assent, and the hero touched the flag-staff.

This representation, the interpreter told us, was a faithful one, of the surprise of an American officer and his party by the savages.

Many other warriors afterwards detailed their exploits to us, and the ceremony was concluded by the Chippewa, a noble majestic Asiatic-looking figure, exceedingly well and even richly clothed, with several silver medals hung over a fine white linen shirt, which was worn over his leggins, and belted around his waist, having a loose and very Turkish-look-

ing body coat of blue cloth over all, ornamented, as the leggins were, with stripes of gold and red cloth.

This Indian, who appeared to be very celebrated in the tribe, and took upon himself the office of speaker in the talks, was not painted, excepting on the face, which was blackened all over, in mourning for the recent loss of his squaw. He was the best-looking Indian I have ever seen—tall, stout, and with a perfect Asiatic face, of that description seen in Turkey, with a high and ample forehead, prominent thin nose, and small and well-formed mouth and ears, and a fine head of long black hair, highly ornamented with beads and long feathers.

He afterwards took off all his clothing, and exhibited a muscular stout frame, covered by a soft and pliable skin, whose hue did not very greatly differ from that of a dark complexioned European, and yet he was a full-bred Indian.

Amongst the western tribes there are

several with this handsome cast of Asiatic features, the prominent nose and fair skin, which is an additional confirmation of the eastern origin of these wanderers.

Having touched the flag-staff, the Chippewa related his war deeds, and danced the pipe dance, handing the calumet of peace to the principal officers present, and very gracefully concluded by asking for refreshment for the warriors and the wise men, which of course was immediately and liberally given.

Would that I could continue this little narrative, with the same interesting features of untaught and uncivilized nature; for with all the barbarous and blood-thirsty display of their warlike deeds, there was something so noble, simple, and chaste in the manners, bearing, and demeanour of these sons of the forest, that it won golden opinions from all beholders! But a few short months afterwards, as I have before observed, I again saw my friends the Pou-tah-wah-tamies, sitting on the sward in front of the very

parliament buildings at Toronto, haggard, clothed in rags and filthy blankets, bearing the evidence of starvation in their intelligent features.

Before we leave Penetangueshene (the harbour of the rolling white sand), we will just take a peep outside, and look at some beautiful scenery in the Georgian Bay, particularly the Giant's Tomb.

This is a sounding title, but it means little. I took a long and fatiguing journey to see Thunder Bay, the Christian Islands, and the Giant's Tomb, fit materials, as I imagined, for poesy and prose. Here, methought, some pious disciple of the excellent Bunyan had been, and from that universal book extracted names worthy of a Pilgrim's Progress. Here, methought, I may, with Goldsmith,

> "Behold the duteous son, the sire decay'd,
> The modest matron, and the blushing maid,
> Forced from their homes, a melancholy train,
> To traverse climes beyond the western main,
> Where wild Oswego spreads her swamps around,
> And Niagara stuns with thundering sound!

E'en now, perhaps, as there some pilgrim strays
Through tangled forests, and through dangerous ways,
Where beasts with man divided empire claim,
And the brown Indian marks with murd'rous aim;
There, while above the giddy tempest flies,
And all around distressful yells arise,
The pensive exile, bending with his woe,
To stop, too fearful, and too faint to go,
Casts a long look where England's glories shine,
And bids his bosom sympathize with mine."

But, alas! for those visions of vapour which haunt the imagination, I found at Thunder Bay, after penetrating miles from the habitation of man through the tangled forest, but one pilgrim, and he a Canadian Frenchman, of most sinister aspect, in a sheiling which would have disgraced a Highland shepherd, with a ragged and dirty family, with whom I should be very sorry indeed to pass one night. Monsieur Le Bât, as he is styled, is a voluntary exile, and exists by the fishery, and has but one neighbour, who resides five miles distant, and is only to be reached by an extremely difficult Indian path.

The Christian Islands are more practicable; they are so called from a missionary station for converting the Indians, which was formerly established on them, and from the remains of a Catholic chapel, which still exists.

But the Giant's Tomb—surely this must mean something! And so it does, for Indians, Frenchmen, Englishmen, all call it by the same designation—which simply means that its form is very like that of an enormous grave. It is uninhabited, as all this coast is, and as wild as imagination can picture it.

I took a view of this spot from a projecting ledge of rocks, from which the expanse of Huron first becomes visible, after emerging from the chain of huge isles which block up the east end of the Georgian Bay.

The Indians seem to avoid all settlement on any of the isles or woody shores in this neighbourhood, perhaps on account of the sacred nature of the Manitoulin chain in

their vicinity, where the great Manitou is supposed by them to reside.

On the largest of these islands, called Manitou-a-wanning, Sir John Colborne was, however, forming a settlement for those wandering tribes who had no fixed lands assigned to them in Canada. But whether the missionaries will be able to overcome their superstitions respecting it, I have, as yet, had no opportunity of knowing.

Sir John Colborne was called the father of the Indians, with strict justice, for every leisure moment was spent by him in endeavours to ameliorate their condition. Let us hope that his grand scheme for concentrating the almost starving tribes of Huron and Superior on this magnificent island will yet be effected; and that Britain will ever hold out a fostering and paternal hand to the victims of civilization, who have been driven, by pestilential disorders brought amongst them, by the sword, and (worst of all) by what they still eagerly seek for, the scourge

fire-water (scu-té-wah-bah) from the homes of their fathers, their natal soil, and inalienable property, to the howling deserts of Huron and Superior, where game is not found sufficiently abundant for their support, and where the frightful climate soon thins their numbers and paralyzes their energies.

END OF VOL. I.

PRINTED BY WILLIAM WILCOCKSON, ROLLS BUILDINGS, FETTER LANE.

APPENDIX.

TO

VOLUME I.

As, since the present work was written, the UNION OF THE CANADAS, one of the most important events in the history of the countries on which they treat, has been carried into effect, which event took place on the morning of the 23rd of July of the present year, agreeably to an Act of the Imperial Parliament, (3 and 4 Victoriæ, cap. 35.) passed for that purpose; and as this Union comprehends so many matters of the highest consequence to all who may have any connexion with, or who may feel any interest in, the affairs of Canada, the Author presumes he cannot do a more acceptable service than to insert the aforesaid Act, in full.

The reader must also bear in mind, that the Capital of the UNITED PROVINCE is now KINGSTON, at the north-eastern extremity of Lake Ontario, and that, consequently, many of the observations applied, in the earlier part of this work, to Toronto, will now apply equally well to the above-named city; and that, although politically the distinction between UPPER and LOWER Canada is no longer acknowledged, the geographical distinction still, of course, remains the same.

AN ACT

TO RE-UNITE THE PROVINCES OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, AND FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

[23d JULY 1840.]

WHEREAS it is necessary that provision be made for the good government of the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, in such manner as may secure the rights and liberties and promote the interests of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects within the same: And whereas to this end it is expedient that the said Provinces be re-united and form one Province for the purposes of executive government and legislation: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare, or to authorize the Governor General of the said Two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, to declare, by Proclamation, that the said Provinces, upon, from, and after a certain day in such Proclamation to be appointed, which day shall be within fifteen calendar months next after the passing of this Act, shall form and be One Province, under the name of the Province of Canada, and thenceforth the said Provinces shall constitute and be One Province, under the name aforesaid, upon, from, and after the day so appointed as aforesaid.

II. And be it enacted, That so much of an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the thirty-

first year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled "An Act to repeal certain Parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America,' and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province," as provides for constituting and composing a Legislative Council and Assembly within each of the said Provinces respectively, and for the making of laws; and also the whole of an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the first and second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to make temporary Provision for the Government of Lower Canada; and also the whole of an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the second and third years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament for making temporary Provision for the Government of Lower Canada:" and also the whole of an Act passed in the Session of Parliament, held in the first and second years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to amend an Act of the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty King George the Third, for establishing a Fund towards defraying the Charges of the Administration of Justice and the Support of Civil Government in the Province of Quebec in America," shall continue and remain in force until the day on which it shall be declared, by Proclamation as aforesaid, that the said Two Provinces shall constitute and be One Province as aforesaid, and shall be repealed on, from, and after such day: Provided always, that the repeal of the said several Acts of Parliament and parts of Acts of Parliament shall not be held to revive or give any force or effect to any enactment which has by the

said Acts, or any of them, been repealed or determined.

III. And be it enacted, That from and after the reunion of the said Two Provinces there shall be within the Province of Canada One Legislative Council and One Assembly, to be severally constituted and composed in the manner hereinafter prescribed, which shall be called "The Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada;" and that, within the Province of Canada, Her Majesty shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the said Legislative Council and Assembly, to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of the Province of Canada, such laws not being repugnant to this Act, or to such parts of the said Act passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of His said late Majesty as are not hereby repealed, or to any Act of Parliament made or to be made, and not hereby repealed, which does or shall, by express enactment or by necessary intendment, extend to the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, or to either of them, or to the Province of Canada; and that all such laws being passed by the said Legislative Council and Assembly, and assented to by Her Majesty, or assented to in Her Majesty's name by the Governor of the Province of Canada, shall be valid and binding to all intents and purposes within the Province of Canada.

IV. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of composing the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, before the time to be appointed for the first meeting of the said Legislative Council and Assembly, by an instrument under the sign manual, to authorize the Governor, in Her Majesty's name, by an instrument under the Great Seal of the said Province, to summon to the said Legislative Council of

the said Province such persons, being not fewer than twenty, as Her Majesty shall think fit; and that it shall also be lawful for Her Majesty from time to time to authorize the Governor in like manner to summon to the said Legislative Council such other person or persons as Her Majesty shall think fit, and that every person who shall be so summoned shall thereby become a member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada: Provided always, that no person shall be summoned to the said Legislative Council of the Province of Canada who shall not be of the full age of twenty-one years, and a natural-born subject of Her Majesty, or a subject of Her Majesty naturalized by Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or by Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or by an Act of the Legislature of either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, or by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Canada.

V. And be it enacted, That every member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada shall hold his seat therein for the term of his life, but subject nevertheless to the provisions hereinafter contained for vacating the same.

VI. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada to resign his seat in the said Legislative Council, and upon such resignation the seat of such Legislative Councillor shall become vacant.

VII. And be it enacted, That if any Legislative Councillor of the Province of Canada shall for two successive sessions of the Legislature of the said Province fail to give his attendance in the said Legislative Council, without the permission of Her Majesty or of the Governor of the said Province, signified by the said

Governor to the Legislative Council, or shall take any oath or make any declaration or acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to any foreign prince or power, or shall do, concur in, or adopt any Act whereby he may become a subject or citizen of any foreign state or power, or whereby he may become entitled to the rights, privileges, or immunities of a subject or citizen of any foreign state or power, or shall become bankrupt, or take the benefit of any law relating to insolvent debtors, or become a public defaulter, or be attainted of treason, or be convicted of felony or of any infamous crime, his seat in such council shall thereby become vacant.

VIII. And be it enacted, That any question which shall arise respecting any vacancy in the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada, on occasion of any of the matters aforesaid, shall be referred by the Governor of the Province of Canada to the said Legislative Council, to be by the said Legislative Council heard and determined: Provided always, that it shall be lawful, either for the person respecting whose seat such question shall have arisen, or for Her Majesty's Attorney General for the said Province on Her Majesty's behalf, to appeal from the determination of the said Council in such case to Her Majesty, and that the judgment of Her Majesty given with the advice of Her Privy Council thereon shall be final and conclusive to all intents and purposes.

IX. And be it enacted, That the Governor of the Province of Canada shall have power and authority from time to time, by an instrument under the Great Seal of the said Province, to appoint one member of the said Legislative Council to be Speaker of the said Legislative Council, and to remove him, and appoint another in his stead.

X. And be it enacted, That the presence of at least ten members of the said Legislative Council, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting for the exercise of its powers; and that all questions which shall arise in the said Legislative Council shall be decided by a majority of voices of the members present other than the Speaker, and when the voices shall be equal the Speaker shall have the casting vote.

XI. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of constituting the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada it shall be lawful for the Governor of the said Province, within the time hereinafter mentioned, and thereafter from time to time as occasion shall require, in Her Majesty's name, and by an instrument or instruments under the Great Seal of the said Province, to summon and call together a Legislative Assembly in and for the said Province.

XII. And be it enacted, That in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada to be constituted as aforesaid the parts of the said Province which now constitute the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, be represented by an equal number of representatives, to be elected for the places and in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

XIII. And be it enacted, That the County of Halton in the Province of Upper Canada shall be divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the East Riding and the West Riding; and that the East Riding of the said County shall consist of the following Townships, namely, Trafalgar, Nelson, Esquesing, Nassagawega, East Flamborough, West Flamborough, Ering, Beverley; and that the West Riding of the said County shall consist of the following Townships, namely, Gara-

fraxa, Nichol, Woolwich, Guelph, Waterloo, Wilmot, Dumfries, Puslinch, Eramosa; and that the East Riding and West Riding of the said County shall each be represented by one member in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada.

XIV. And be it enacted, That the County of Northumberland in the Province of Upper Canada shall be divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the North Riding and the South Riding; and that the North Riding of the last-mentioned County shall consist of the following Townships, namely, Monaghan, Otonabee, Asphodel, Smith, Douro, Dummer, Belmont, Methuen, Burleigh, Harvey, Emily, Gore, Ennismore; and that the South Riding of the last-mentioned County shall consist of the following Townships, namely, Hamilton, Haldimand, Cramak, Murray, Seymour, Percy; and that the North Riding and South Riding of the last-mentioned County shall each be represented by one member in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada.

XV. And be it enacted, That the County of Lincoln in the Province of Upper Canada shall be divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the North Riding and the South Riding; and that the North Riding shall be formed by uniting the First Riding and Second Riding of the said County, and the South Riding by uniting the Third Riding and Fourth Riding of the said County; and that the North and South Riding of the last-mentioned County shall each be represented by one member in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada.

XVI. And be it enacted, That every County and Riding, other than those hereinbefore specified, which at the time of the passing of this Act was by law en-

titled to be represented in the Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, shall be represented by one member in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada.

XVII. And be it enacted, That the City of Toronto shall be represented by two members, and the Towns of Kingston, Brockville, Hamilton, Cornwall, Niagara, London, and Bytown shall each be represented by one member in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That every County which before and at the time of the passing of the said Act of Parliament, intituled "An Act to make temporary Provision for the Government of Lower Canada," was entitled to be represented in the Assembly of the Province of Lower Canada, except the Counties of Montmorency, Orleans, L'Assomption, La Chesnaye, L'Acadie, Laprairie, Dorchester, and Beauce, hereinafter mentioned, shall be represented by one member in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada.

XIX. And be it enacted, That the said Counties of Montmorency and Orleans shall be united into and form One County, to be called the County of Montmorency; and that the said Counties of L'Assomption, and La Chesnaye shall be united into and form One County, to be called the County of Leinster; and that the said Counties of L'Acadie and Laprairie shall be united into and form One County, to be called the County of Huntingdon; and that the Counties of Dorchester and Beauce shall be united into and form One County, to be called the County of Dorchester; and that each of the said Counties of Montmorency, Leinster, Huntingdon, and Dorchester shall be represented

by one member in the Legislative Assembly of the said Province of Canada.

XX. And be it enacted, That the Cities of Quebec and Montreal shall each be represented by two members, and the Towns of Three Rivers and Sherbrooke shall each be represented by one member in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada.

XXI. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of electing their several representatives to the said Legislative Assembly, the cities and towns hereinbefore mentioned shall be deemed to be bounded and limited in such manner as the Governor of the Province of Canada, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province, to be issued within thirty days after the Union of the said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, shall set forth and describe; and such parts of any such city or town (if any) which shall not be included within the boundary of such city or town respectively by such Letters Patent, for the purposes of this Act shall be taken to be a part of the adjoining County or Riding, for the purpose of being represented in the said Legislative Assembly.

XXII. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of electing the members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, it shall be lawful for the Governor of the said Province, from time to time, to nominate proper persons to execute the office of Returning Officer in each of the Counties, Ridings, Cities, and Towns which shall be represented in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, subject nevertheless to the provisions hereinafter contained.

XXIII. And be it enacted, That no person shall be obliged to execute the said office of returning officer for

any longer term than one year, or oftener than once, unless it shall be at any time otherwise provided by some act or acts of the Legislature of the Province of Canada.

XXIV. And be it enacted, That Writs for the Election of members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada shall be issued by the governor of the said Province, within fourteen days after the sealing of such instrument as aforesaid, for summoning and calling together such Legislative Assembly; and that such Writs shall be directed to the returning officers of the said Counties, Riding, Cities, and Towns respectively; and that such writs shall be made returnable within fifty days at farthest from the day on which they shall bear date, unless it shall at any time be otherwise provided by any Act of the Legislature of the said Province; and that Writs shall in like manner and form be issued for the Election of members in the case of any vacancy which shall happen by the death or resignation of the person chosen or by his being summoned to the Legislative Council of the said Province, or from any other legal cause; and that such Writs shall be made returnable within fifty days at farthest from the day on which they shall bear date, unless it shall be at any time otherwise provided by any Act of the Legislature of the said Province; and that in any case of any such vacancy which shall happen by the death of the person chosen, or by reason of his being so summoned as aforesaid, the Writ for the Election of a new member shall be issued within six days after notice thereof shall have been delivered to or left at the office of the proper officer for issuing such Writs of Election.

XXV. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor of the Province of Canada for the time being to fix the time and place of holding Elections of

members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the said Province, until otherwise provided for as hereinafter is mentioned, giving not less than eight days notice of such time and place.

XXVI. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Legislature of the Province of Canada, by any Act or Acts to be hereafter passed, to alter the divisions and extent of the several Counties, Ridings, Cities, and Towns which shall be represented in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, and to establish new and other divisions of the same, and to alter the apportionment of representatives to be chosen by the said Counties, Ridings, Cities and Towns respectively, and make a new and different Apportionment of the number of representatives to be chosen in and for those parts of the Province of Canada which now constitute the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, and in and for the several Districts, Counties, Ridings, and Towns in the same, and to alter and regulate the appointment of returning officers in and for the same, and make provision in such manner as they may deem expedient, for the issuing and return of writs for the election of members to serve in the said Legislative Assembly, and the time and place of holding such elections: provided always, that it shall not be lawful to present to the Governor of the Province of Canada for Her Majesty's assent any Bill of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province by which the number of representatives in the Legislative Assembly may be altered, unless the second and third reading of such Bill in the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly shall have been passed with the concurrence of two thirds of the members for the time being of the said Legislative Assembly respectively, and the assent of Her Majesty shall

not be given to any such Bill unless addresses shall have been presented by the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly respectively to the Governor, stating that such Bill has been so passed.

XXVII. And be it enacted, That until provisions shall otherwise be made by an Act or Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Canada all the laws which at the time of the passing of this Act are in force in the Province of Upper Canada, and all the laws which at the Time of the passing of the said Act of Parliament, intituled, "An Act to make temporary provision for the Government of Lower Canada," were in force in the Province of Lower Canada, relating to the qualification and disqualification of any person to be elected or to sit or vote as a member of the Assembly in the said Provinces respectively, (except those which require a qualification of property in candidates for election, for which provision is herein after made,) and relating to the qualification and disqualification of voters at the election of members to serve in the Assemblies of the said Provinces respectively, and to the oaths to be taken by any such voters, and to the powers and duties of returning officers, and the proceedings at such elections, and the period during which such Elections may be lawfully continued, and relating to the trial of controverted elections, and the proceedings incident thereto, and to the vacating of seats of members, and the issuing and execution of new writs in case of any seat being vacated otherwise than by a dissolution of the Assembly, shall respectively be applied to elections of members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada for places situated in those parts of the Province of Canada for which such laws were passed.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, That no person shall

be capable of being elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada who shall not be legally or equitably seised as of freehold, for his own use and benefit, of lands or tenements held in free and common socage, or seised or possessed, for his own use and benefit, of lands or tenements held in fief or in roture, within the said Province of Canada, of the value of five hundred pounds of sterling money of Great Britain, over and above all rents, charges, mortgages, and incumbrances charged upon and due and payable out of or affecting the same; and that every candidate at such election, before he shall be capable of being elected, shall, if required by any other candidate, or by any elector, or by the returning officer, make the following declaration:

"I A. B. do declare and testify, That I am duly "seised at law or in equity as of freehold, for my own use "and benefit, of lands or tenements held in free and "common socage, [or duly seised or possessed, for my "own use and benefit, of lands or tenements held in "fief or in roture, (as the case may be),] in the Province "of Canada, of the value of five hundred pounds of "sterling money of Great Britain, over and above all "rents, mortgages, charges, and incumbrances charged "upon or due and payable out of or affecting the same; "and that I have not collusively or colourably obtained "a title to or become possessed of the said lands and "tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of "qualifying or enabling me to be returned a member of "the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada."

XXIX. And be it enacted, That if any person shall knowingly and wilfully make a false declaration respecting his qualification as a candidate at any election as aforesaid, such person shall be deemed to be guilty of a

misdemeanor, and being thereof lawfully convicted shall suffer the like pains and penalties as by law are incurred by persons guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury in the place in which such false declaration shall have been made.

XXX. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor of the Province of Canada for the time being to fix such place or places within any part of the Province of Canada, and such times for holding the first and every other Session of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province, as he may think fit, such times and places to be afterwards changed or varied as the Governor may judge advisable and most consistent with general convenience and the public welfare, giving sufficient notice thereof; and also to prorogue the said Legislative Council and Assembly from time to time, and dissolve the same, by proclamation or otherwise, whenever he shall deem it expedient.

XXXI. And be it enacted, That there shall be a session of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Canada once at least in every year, so that a period of twelve calendar months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Legislative Council and Assembly in one session and the first sitting of the Legislative Council and Assembly in the next session; and that every Legislative Assembly of the said Province hereafter to be summoned and chosen shall continue for four years from the day of the return of the writs for choosing the same, and no longer, subject nevertheless to be sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Governor of the said Province.

XXXII. And be it enacted, That the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Canada shall be called together for the first time at some period not

later than six calendar months after the time at which the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada shall become reunited as aforesaid.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, That the members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada shall, upon the first assembling after every general election, proceed forthwith to elect one of their number to be Speaker; and in case of his death, resignation, or removal by a vote of the said Legislative Assembly, the said members shall forthwith proceed to elect another of such members to be such Speaker; and the Speaker so elected shall preside at all meetings of the said Legislative Assembly.

XXXIV. And be it enacted, That the presence of at least twenty members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the said Legislative Assembly for the exercise of its powers; and that all questions which shall arise in the said Assembly shall be decided by the majority of voices of such members as shall be present, other than the Speaker, and when the voices shall be equal the Speaker shall have the casting voice.

XXXV. And be it enacted, That no member, either of the Legislative Council or of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, shall be permitted to sit or vote therein until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath before the Governor of the said Province, or before some person or persons authorized by such Governor to administer such oath:

"I *A. B.* do sincerely promise and swear, That I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, as lawful sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of this Province

of Canada, dependent on and belonging to the said United Kingdom; and that I will defend Her to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatever which shall be made against Her person, crown, and dignity; and that I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against Her or any of them; and all this I do swear without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation, and renouncing all pardons and dispensations from any person or persons whatever to the contrary. So help me GOD."

XXXVI. And be it enacted, That every person authorized by law to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath may make such affirmation in every case in which an oath is hereinbefore required to be taken.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, That whenever any Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Canada shall be presented for Her Majesty's assent to the Governor of the said Province, such Governor shall declare, according to his discretion, but subject nevertheless to the provisions contained in this Act, and to such instructions as may from time to time be given in that behalf by Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors, that he assents to such Bill in Her Majesty's name, or that he withholds Her Majesty's assent, or that he reserves such Bill for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, That whenever any Bill which shall have been presented for Her Majesty's assent to the Governor of the said Province of Canada shall by such Governor have been assented to in Her

Majesty's name, such Governor shall by the first convenient opportunity transmit to one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State an authentic copy of such Bill so assented to; and that it shall be lawful, at any time within two years after such Bill shall have been so received by such Secretary of State, for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to declare Her disallowance of such Bill; and that such disallowance, together with a certificate under the hand and seal of such Secretary of State, certifying the day on which such Bill was received as aforesaid, being signified by such Governor to the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, by speech or message to the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said province, or by proclamation, shall make void and annul the same from and after the day of such signification.

XXXIX. And be it enacted, That no Bill which shall be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon shall have any force or authority within the province of Canada until the Governor of the said Province shall signify, either by speech or message to the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province, or by proclamation, that such Bill has been laid before Her Majesty in council and that Her Majesty has been pleased to assent to the same; and that an entry shall be made in the Journals of the said Legislative Council of every such speech, message, or proclamation, and a duplicate thereof, duly attested, shall be delivered to the proper officer, to be kept among the records of the said Province; and that no Bill which shall be so reserved as aforesaid shall have any force or authority in the said Province unless Her Majesty's assent thereto shall have been so signified as aforesaid within the space of two years from the day on which

such Bill shall have been presented for Her Majesty's assent to the Governor as aforesaid.

XL. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit or restrain the exercise of Her Majesty's prerogative in authorizing, and that notwithstanding this Act, and any other Act or Acts passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, or in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, or of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada respectively, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to authorize the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Canada to exercise and execute within such parts of the said Province as Her Majesty shall think fit, notwithstanding the presence of the Governor within the Province, such of the powers, functions, and authority, as well judicial as other, which before and at the time of passing of this Act were and are vested in the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively, or of either of them, and which from and after the said reunion of the said Two Provinces shall become vested in the Governor of the Province of Canada; and to authorize the Governor of the Province of Canada to assign, depute, substitute, and appoint any person or persons, jointly or severally, to be his deputy or deputies within any part or parts of the Province of Canada, and in that capacity to exercise, perform, and execute during the pleasure of the said Governor, such of the powers, functions, and authorities, as well judicial as other, as before and at the time of the passing of this Act were and are vested in the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of the Provinces of Upper and Lower

Canada respectively, and which from and after the union of the said Provinces shall become vested in the Governor of the Province of Canada, as the Governor of the Province of Canada shall deem to be necessary or expedient: Provided always, that by the appointment of a deputy or deputies as aforesaid the power and authority of the Governor of the Province of Canada shall not be abridged, altered, or in any way affected otherwise than as Her Majesty shall think proper to direct.

XLI. And be it enacted, That from and after the said reunion of the said Two Provinces, all writs, proclamations, instruments for summoning and calling together the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, and for proroguing and dissolving the same, and all writs of summons and election, and all writs and public instruments whatsoever relating to the said Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, or either of them, and all returns to such writs and instruments, and all journals, entries, and written or printed proceedings, of what nature soever, of the said Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, and of each of them respectively, and all written or printed proceedings and reports of committees of the said Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively, shall be in the English language only: Provided always that this enactment shall not be construed to prevent translated copies of any such documents being made, but no such copy shall be kept among the records of the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly, or be deemed in any case to have the force of an original record.

XLII. And be it enacted, That whenever any Bill or Bills shall be passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Canada, containing any

provisions to vary or repeal any of the provisions now in force contained in an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America," or in the aforesaid Acts of Parliament passed in the thirty-first year of the same reign, respecting the accustomed dues and rights of the clergy of the church of Rome; or to vary or repeal any of the several provisions contained in the said lastmentioned Act, respecting the allotment and appropriation of lands for the support of the Protestant clergy within the Province of Canada, or respecting the constituting, erecting, or endowing of parsonages or rectories within the Province of Canada, or respecting the presentation of incumbents or ministers of the same, or respecting the tenure on which such incumbents or ministers shall hold or enjoy the same; and also that whenever any Bill or Bills shall be passed containing any provisions which shall in any manner relate to or affect the enjoyment or exercise of any form or mode of religious worship, or shall impose or create any penalties, burdens, disabilities, or disqualifications in respect of the same, or shall in any manner relate to or affect the payment, recovery, or enjoyment of any of the accustomed dues or rights hereinbefore mentioned, or shall in any manner relate to the granting, imposing, or recovering of any other dues, or stipends, or emoluments, to be paid to or for the use of any minister, priest, ecclesiastic, or teacher according to any form or mode of religious worship, in respect of his said office or function; or shall in any manner relate to or affect the establishment or discipline of the united church of England and Ireland among the members thereof within

the said Province; or shall in any manner relate to or affect Her Majesty's prerogative touching the granting of waste lands of the crown within the said Province; every such Bill or Bills shall, previously to any declaration or signification of Her Majesty's assent thereto, be laid before both houses of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and that it shall not be lawful for Her Majesty to signify Her assent to any such Bill or Bills until thirty days after the same shall have been laid before the said houses, or to assent to any such Bill or Bills in case either House of Parliament shall, within the said thirty days, address Her Majesty to withhold Her assent from any such Bill or Bills; and that no such Bill shall be valid or effectual to any of the said purposes within the said Province of Canada unless the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Province shall, in the session in which the same shall have been passed by them, have presented to the Governor of the said Province an address or addresses specifying that such Bill or Bills contains provisions for some of the purposes hereinbefore specially described, and desiring that, in order to give effect to the same, such Bill or Bills may be transmitted to England without delay, for the purpose of its being laid before Parliament previously to the signification of Her Majesty's assent thereto.

XLIII. And whereas by an Act passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act for removing all Doubts and Apprehensions concerning Taxation by the Parliament of Great Britain in any of the Colonies, Provinces, and Plantations in North America and the West Indies; and for repealing so much of an Act made in the Seventh Year of the Reign of His present Majesty as imposes a

Duty on Tea imported from Great Britain into any Colony or Plantation in America, or relating thereto," it was declared, that "the King and Parliament of Great Britain would not impose any duty, tax, or assessment whatever, payable in any of His Majesty's Colonies, Provinces, and Plantations in North America or the West Indies, except only such duties as it might be expedient to impose for the regulation of commerce, the net produce of such duties to be always paid and applied to and for the use of the Colony, Province, or Plantation in which the same shall be respectively levied, in such manner as other duties collected by the authority of the respective General Courts or General Assemblies of such Colonies, Provinces, or Plantations were ordinarily paid and applied:" And whereas it is necessary, for the general benefit of the empire, that such power of regulation of commerce should continue to be exercised by Her Majesty and the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, subject nevertheless to the conditions hereinbefore recited with respect to the application of any duties which may be imposed for that purpose; be it therefore enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall prevent or affect the execution of any law which hath been or shall be made in the Parliament of the said United Kingdom for establishing regulations and prohibitions, or for the imposing, levying, or collecting duties for the regulation of navigation, or for the regulation of the commerce between the Province of Canada and any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, or between the said Province of Canada or any part thereof and any foreign country or state, or for appointing and directing the payment of drawbacks of such duties so imposed, or to give to Her Majesty any power or authority, by and

with the advice and consent of such Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province of Canada, to vary or repeal any such law or laws, or any part thereof, or in any manner to prevent or obstruct the execution thereof: Provided always, that the net produce of all duties which shall be so imposed shall at all times hereafter be applied to and for the use of the said Province of Canada, and (except as hereinafter provided) in such manner only as shall be directed by any law or laws which may be made by Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Province.

XLIV. And whereas by the laws now in force in the said Province of Upper Canada the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of the said Province, or the Chief Justice of the said Province, together with any two or more of the members of the Executive Council of the said Province, constitute and are a Court of Appeal for hearing and determining all appeals from such judgments or sentences as may lawfully be brought before them: And whereas by an Act of the Legislature of the said Province of Upper Canada, passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to establish a Court of Probate in the said Province, and also a Surrogate Court in every District thereof," there was and is established a Court of Probate in the said Province, in which Act it was enacted that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of the said lastmentioned Province should preside, and that he should have the powers and authorities in the said Act specified: And whereas by an Act of the Legislature of the said Province of Upper Canada, passed in the second year of the reign of His

late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act respecting the Time and Place of Sitting of the Court of King's Bench," it was among other things enacted, that His Majesty's Court of King's Bench in that Province should be holden in a place certain; that is, in the city, town, or place which should be for the time being the seat of the civil government of the said Province or within one mile therefrom: And whereas by an Act of the Legislature of the said Province of Upper Canada, passed in the seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to establish a Court of Chancery in this Province," it was enacted, that there should be constituted and established a Court of Chancery, to be called and known by the name and style of "The Court of Chancery for the Province of Upper Canada," of which Court the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of the said Province should be Chancellor; and which Court, it was also enacted, should be holden at the seat of government in the said Province, or in such other place as should be appointed by proclamation of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of the said Province: And whereas by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Lower Canada, passed in the thirty-fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act for the Division of the Province of Lower Canada, for amending the Judicature thereof, and for repealing certain Laws therein mentioned," it was enacted, that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or the person administering the government, the Members of the Executive Council of the said Province, the Chief Justice thereof, and the Chief Justice to be appointed for the Court of King's Bench at

Montreal, or any five of them, the Judges of the Court of the district wherein the judgment appealed from was given excepted, should constitute a Superior Court of Civil Jurisdiction, or Provincial Court of Appeals, and should take cognizance of, hear, try, and determine all causes, matters, and things appealed from all civil jurisdictions and courts wherein an appeal is by law allowed; be it enacted, That until otherwise provided by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Canada, all judicial and ministerial authority which before and at the time of passing this Act was vested in or might be exercised by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of the said Province of Upper Canada, or the members or any number of the members of the Executive Council of the same Province, or was vested in or might be exercised by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or the person administering the government of the Province of Lower Canada, and the members of the Executive Council of that Province, shall be vested in and may be exercised by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of the Province of Canada, and in the members or the like number of the members of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada respectively; and that, until otherwise provided by Act or Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Canada, the said Court of King's Bench, now called the Court of Queen's Bench of Upper Canada, shall from and after the union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada be holden at the city of Toronto, or within one mile from the municipal boundary of the said city of Toronto: Provided always, that, until otherwise provided by Act or Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Canada, it shall be lawful for the Governor of the Province of Canada, by and

with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the same Province, by his proclamation to fix and appoint such other place as he may think fit within that part of the last mentioned Province which now constitutes the Province of Upper Canada for the holding of the said Court of Queen's Bench.

XLV. And be it enacted, That all powers, authorities, and functions which by the said Act passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, or by any other Act of Parliament, or by any Act of the Legislature of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, are vested in or are authorized or required to be exercised by the respective Governors or Lieutenant Governors of the said Provinces, with the advice or with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of such Provinces respectively, or in conjunction with such Executive Council, or with any number of the members thereof, or by the said Governors or Lieutenant Governors individually and alone, shall, in so far as the same are not repugnant to or inconsistent with the provision of this Act, be vested in and may be exercised by the Governor of the Province of Canada, with the advice or with the advice and consent of, or in conjunction, as the case may require, with such Executive Council, or any members thereof, as may be appointed by Her Majesty for the affairs of the Province of Canada, or by the said Governor of the Province of Canada individually and alone in cases where the advice, consent, or concurrence of the Executive Council is not required.

XLVI. And be it enacted, That all laws, statutes, and ordinances, which at the time of the Union of the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be in force within the said Provinces or either of them, or

any part of the said Provinces respectively, shall remain and continue to be of the same force, authority, and effect in those parts of the Province of Canada which now constitute the said Provinces respectively as if this Act had not been made, and as if the said Two Provinces had not been united as aforesaid, except in so far as the same are repealed or varied by this Act, or in so far as the same shall or may hereafter, by virtue and under the authority of this Act, be repealed or varied by any Act or Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Canada.

XLVII. And be it enacted, That all the Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction within the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada at the time of the Union of the said Provinces, and all legal commissions, powers, and authorities, and all officers, judicial, administrative, or ministerial, within the said Provinces respectively, except in so far as the same may be abolished, altered, or varied by or may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, or shall be abolished, altered, or varied by any Act or Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Canada, shall continue to subsist within those parts of the Province of Canada which now constitute the said two Provinces respectively, in the same form and with the same effect as if this Act had not been made, and as if the said two Provinces had not been re-united as aforesaid.

XLVIII. And whereas the Legislatures of the said Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada have from time to time passed enactments, which enactments were to continue in force for a certain number of years after the passing thereof, "and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing Session of the Legislature of the Province in which the same were passed;" be it therefore enacted, That whenever the words "and from thence to the end

of the then next ensuing Session of the Legislature," or words to the same effect, have been used in any temporary Act of either of the said Two Provinces which shall not have expired before the Reunion of the said Two Provinces, the said words shall be construed to extend and apply to the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of Canada.

XLIX. And whereas by a certain Act passed in the third year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled " An Act to regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other Purposes relating to the said Provinces," certain Provisions were made for appointing arbitrators, with power to hear and determine certain claims of the Province of Upper Canada upon the Province of Lower Canada, and to hear any claim which might be advanced on the part of the Province of Upper Canada to a proportion of certain duties therein mentioned, and for prescribing the course of proceeding to be pursued by such arbitrators; be it enacted, That the said recited provisions of the said last mentioned Act, and all matters in the same Act contained which are consequent to or dependent upon the said provisions or any of them, shall be repealed.

L. And be it enacted, That upon the Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada all duties and revenues over which the respective Legislatures of the said Provinces before and at the time of the passing of this Act had and have power of appropriation shall form one consolidated revenue fund, to be appropriated for the public service of the Province of Canada, in the manner and subject to the charges hereinafter mentioned.

LI. And be it enacted, That the said Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province of Canada shall be

permanently charged with all the costs, charges, and expences incident to the collection, management, and receipt thereof, such costs, charges, and expences being subject nevertheless to be reviewed and audited in such manner as shall be directed by any Act of the Legislature of the Province of Canada.

LII. And be it enacted, That out of the consolidated revenue fund of the Province of Canada there shall be payable in every year to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, the sum of forty-five thousand pounds, for defraying the expence of the several services and purposes named in the Schedule marked A. to this Act annexed; and during the life of Her Majesty, and for five years after the demise of Her Majesty, there shall be payable to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, out of the said consolidated revenue fund, a further sum of thirty thousand pounds, for defraying the expence of the several services and purposes named in the Schedule marked B. to this Act annexed; the said sums of forty-five thousand pounds and thirty thousand pounds to be issued by the Receiver General in discharge of such warrant or warrants as shall be from time to time directed to him under the hand and seal of the Governor; and the said Receiver General shall account to Her Majesty for the same, through the Lord High Treasurer or the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury, in such manner and form as Her Majesty shall be graciously pleased to direct.

LIII. And be it enacted, That, until altered by any Act of the Legislature of the Province of Canada, the salaries of the Governor and of the Judges shall be those respectively set against their several offices in the said Schedule A.; but that it shall be lawful for the Governor to abolish any of the offices named in the said Schedule

B., or to vary the sums appropriated to any of the services or purposes named in the said Schedule B.; and that the amount of saving which may accrue from any such alteration in either of the said Schedules shall be appropriated to such purposes connected with the administration of the Government of the said Province as to Her Majesty shall seem fit; and that accounts in detail of the expenditure of the several sums of forty-five thousand pounds and thirty thousand pounds herein-before granted, and of every part thereof, shall be laid before the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the said Province within thirty days next after the beginning of the Session after such expenditure shall have been made: Provided always, that not more than two thousand pounds shall be payable at the same time for pensions to the Judges out of the said sum of forty-five thousand pounds, and that not more than five thousand pounds shall be payable at the same time for pensions out of the said sum of thirty thousand pounds; and that a list of all such pensions, and of the persons to whom the same shall have been granted, shall be laid in every year before the said Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.

LIV. And be it enacted, That during the time for which the said several sums of forty-five thousand pounds and thirty thousand pounds are severally payable the same shall be accepted and taken by Her Majesty by way of Civil List instead of all territorial and other revenues now at the disposal of the Crown, arising in either of the said Provinces of Upper Canada or Lower Canada, or in the Province of Canada, and that three-fifths of the net produce of the said territorial and other revenues now at the disposal of the Crown within the Province of Canada shall be paid over to the account

of the said consolidated revenue fund; and also during the life of Her Majesty, and for five years after the demise of Her Majesty, the remaining two-fifths of the net produce of the said territorial and other revenues now at the disposal of the Crown within the Province of Canada shall be also paid over in like manner to the account of the said consolidated revenue fund.

LV. And be it enacted, That the consolidation of the duties and revenues of the said Province shall not be taken to affect the payment out of the said consolidated revenue fund of any sum or sums heretofore charged upon the rates and duties already raised, levied, and collected, and to be raised, levied, and collected, to and for the use of either of the said Provinces of Upper Canada or Lower Canada or of the Province of Canada, for such time as shall have been appointed by the several Acts of the Province by which such charges were severally authorized.

LVI. And be it enacted, That the expences of the collection, management, and receipt of the said consolidated revenue fund shall form the first charge thereon; and that the annual interest of the public debt of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, or of either of them, at the time of the re-union of the said Provinces, shall form the second charge thereon; and that the payments to be made to the clergy of the united church of England and Ireland, and to clergy of the church of Scotland, and to ministers of other Christian denominations, pursuant to any law or usage whereby such payments, before or at the time of passing this Act, were or are legally or usually paid out of the public or Crown revenue of either of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, shall from the third charge upon the said consolidated revenue fund; and that the said sum

of forty-five thousand pounds shall form the fourth charge thereon; and that the said sum of thirty thousand pounds, so long as the same shall continue to be payable, shall form the fifth charge thereon; and that the other charges upon the rates and duties levied within the said Province of Canada herein-before reserved shall form the sixth charge thereon, so long as such charges shall continue to be payable.

LVII. And be it enacted, that, subject to the several payments hereby charged on the said consolidated revenue fund, the same shall be appropriated by the Legislature of the Province of Canada for the public service, in such manner as they shall think proper: Provided always, that all Bills for appropriating any part of the surplus of the said consolidated revenue fund, or for imposing any new tax or impost, shall originate in the Legislative Assembly of the said Province of Canada: Provided also, that it shall not be lawful for the said Legislative Assembly to originate or pass any vote, resolution, or Bill for the appropriation of any part of the surplus of the said consolidated revenue fund, or of any other tax or impost, to any purpose which shall not have been first recommended by a message of the Governor to the said Legislative Assembly, during the Session in which such vote, resolution, or Bill shall be passed.

LVIII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor, by an instrument or instruments to be issued by him for that purpose under the Great Seal of the Province, to constitute townships in those parts of the Province of Canada in which townships are not already constituted, and to fix the metes and bounds thereof, and to provide for the election and appointment

of township officers therein, who shall have and exercise the like powers as are exercised by the like officers in the townships already constituted in that part of the Province of Canada now called Upper Canada; and every such instrument shall be published by proclamation, and shall have the force of law, from a day to be named in each case in such proclamation.

LIX. And be it enacted, That all powers and authorities expressed in this Act to be given to the Governor of the Province of Canada, shall be exercised by such Governor in conformity with and subject to such orders, instructions, and directions as Her Majesty shall from time to time see fit to make or issue.

LX. And whereas his late Majesty King George the Third, by his royal proclamation, bearing date the seventh day of October in the third year of his reign, was pleased to declare that he had put the coast of Labrador, from the river Saint John to Hudson's Straits, with the Islands of Anticosti and Madelaine, and all other smaller islands lying on the coast, under the care and inspection of the Governor of Newfoundland: And whereas by an Act passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of his said late Majesty, intituled An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec in North America, all such territories, islands, and counties which had, since the tenth day of February in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, been made part of the government of Newfoundland, were during his Majesty's pleasure annexed to and made part and parcel of the Province of Quebec, as created and established by the said royal proclamation; be it declared and enacted, That nothing in this or any other Act contained shall be construed to restrain Her Ma-

jesty, if she shall be so pleased, from annexing the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence to Her Majesty's Island of Prince Edward.

LXI. And be it enacted, That in this Act, unless otherwise expressed therein, the words "Act of the Legislature of the Province of Canada" are to be understood to mean "Act of Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, enacted by Her Majesty, or by the Governor on behalf of Her Majesty, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Canada;" and the words "Governor of the Province of Canada" are to be understood as comprehending the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person authorized to execute the office or the functions of Governor of the said Province.

LXII. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in the present Session of Parliament.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A.

	£.
Governor	7,000
Lieutenant-Governor	1,000
Upper Canada.	
1 Chief Justice	1,500
4 Puisne Judges, at 900*l.* each	3,600
1 Vice Chancellor	1,125
Lower Canada.	
1 Chief Justice, Quebec	1,500
3 Puisne Judges, Quebec, at 900*l.* each	2,700
1 Chief Justice, Montreal	1,100
3 Puisne Judges, Montreal, at 900*l.* each	2,700
1 Resident Judge at Three Rivers	900
1 Judge of the Inferior District of St. Francis	500
1 Judge of the Inferior District of Gaspé	500
Pensions to the Judges, Salaries of the Attornies and Solicitors General, and Contingent and Miscellaneous Expences of Administration of Justice throughout the Province of Canada	20,875
	£45,000

SCHEDULE B.

Civil Secretaries and their Offices	8,000
Provincial Secretaries and their Offices	3,000
Receiver General and his Office	3,000
Inspector General and his Office	2,000
Executive Council	3,000
Board of Works	2,000
Emigrant Agent	700
Pensions	5,000
Contingent Expences of Public Offices	3,300
	£30,000

END OF VOL. I.

PRINTED BY WILLIAM WILCOCKSON, ROLLS BUILDINGS, FETTER LANE.

SKETCH MAP
of
UPPER AND LOWER CANADA,
to illustrate
THE AUTHOR'S ROUTE.
UPPER CANADA
LOWER CANADA
LABRADOR
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
UNITED STATES
ATLANTIC OCEAN
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE

00083540

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 17 February, 2016